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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 111. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

REAL CRISIS IS HERE

McKinley Gives Spain Until Saturday to Decide on Leaving Cuba.

POLO QUITS WASHINGTON

Resolutions Signed and Ultimatum Sent to Madrid by the President.

WARSHIPS READY TO MOVE.

Havana to Be Blockaded, but the City, Most Likely, Will Not Be Destroyed.

HIGH PRICES DUE TO WAR TALK.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 20.

To all intents and purposes war is here now. President McKinley signed the ultimatum to Spain at 10:30 this morning, and at 11:22 he put his signature to the joint resolution passed by Congress instructing him to drive Spain from Cuba.

Spain Must Decide by Next Saturday.

Before noon the Spanish Minister had been informed of the text of the ultimatum and of the signing of the resolution. His only answer was a curt demand for his passports. They were all ready for him, and he lost no time in leaving the country. He was accompanied to the Canadian border by secret service detectives, but so far as the departure from Washington was concerned their services were not needed. A Minister does not demand his passports except in certain grave cases, and such acts are construed as an official declaration that diplomatic relations are at an end.

The real ultimatum was sent to Madrid, and Señor Polo had only a copy of it, so that his action is not a Spanish answer, although of course the departure of the Minister may be taken as a declaration by Spain that she will not peaceably give up Cuba.

The ultimatum presented to Madrid declares that an answer must be received "by Saturday" or the President will feel at liberty to enforce the demands of the United States government through the army and navy. Saturday, of course, begins right after midnight Friday night, or 6 o'clock Saturday morning in Madrid.

It is not anticipated now that Spain will make any answer at all. There may be a declaration of war, but it is generally believed that steps will not be taken by Spain until the United States commits some hostile act in Cuba. General Woodford will remain at his post in Madrid until Saturday morning and will then demand and be given his passports, and will be escorted to the frontier with the same care for his person as was shown by this government to Minister Polo.

A forward movement of the Key West fleet may be made Saturday morning, but no guns will be fired until General Woodford is in safety. There is a tacit understanding that if the fleet gets away Saturday afternoon it will rendezvous off Havana Sunday and demand the surrender of the fortifications by Monday, which, of course, would be a direct act of war and would be resented accordingly. It is quite probable that the operations of the fleet will be confined to a blockade of Havana for the present, pending the equipment of a volunteer auxiliary to the regular army.

An attempt may be made to send supplies to the starving people at Matanzas under the guns of the fleet, but the operations after Monday will depend very much on the situation as shown by the acts of the Spanish government. If war is declared by Spain there will be no way to send in supplies, except by landing a large force of troops, and this is deemed impossible at the present time, so that naval operations, instead of feeding the Cubans, will be likely to go to the opposite extreme and cut off their supplies.

President McKinley will issue a proclamation calling for volunteers as soon as he is authorized to do so by Congress. The House today passed the bill providing for the volunteer army, and it will get through the Senate tomorrow. It is believed that it will take at least a week to mass any considerable number of the National Guards in the Gulf of Mexico ports. May 1 is moving day in America, and the first step toward the actual dispossession of the Spanish in Cuba will come on or about that time, unless the unexpected should happen and Spain after all her bluffs should back down. Neither President McKinley nor any of his advisers expects such an outcome, but on the contrary, with 50,000 effective Spanish troops in Cuba they do not feel that this country can make any successful attack until it has at least an equal number of soldiers with which to make a landing. Cuba could be captured in twenty-four hours by the simple process of bombarding Havana, but no one wishes to destroy that city, but rather to preserve it for the new Cuban republic; and the guns of the fleet will not be turned upon the city itself if it can possibly be avoided. It is quite likely that the first landing of United States troops may be made at Matanzas, or even at some smaller town upon the eastern and southern end of the island. If that were done the suffering in the interior could be easily relieved and the direful effects of a blockade would be restricted to Havana and its immediate vicinity. The insurgent representatives in this country were today put in direct communication with General Miles, and the forces under Gomez and Garcia will be heard from within a few hours after the fleet sails from Key West.

The naval militia of Illinois and Ohio will not be called upon for the present. Both organizations are likely to be used when hostilities actually commence. The only Western organization to be called out will be the Michigan militia, which will be detailed for duty on the Yosemite.

Newspaper Men to Go with the Army.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has presented a proposition to Secretary Alger which provides for the newspaper men who will accompany the army to Cuba. It is likely that correspondents will be given service which will serve the purposes of identification and give them some official communication with the column. While not directly under the orders of commanding Generals, they will be subject to the discipline of the authorities. They will be afforded a ration and will have the privileges of transportation. There will be a limited number of newspaper men allowed with the column.

Spanish Minister and His Suite Depart.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, Señor Don Pablo Soler, Señor Don Tomas Acquaroni, Señor Don Antonio Pla, Señor Don Bernardo Almeida, and Captain Carlos de la Casa of the Spanish Legation left here this evening at twenty minutes after 7 o'clock en route for Niagara Falls, from which place they will go to Toronto, and later to Montreal, Canada, where it is proposed that they will remain until the Spanish-American war is over.

There was little or no demonstration at their departure. The Spanish Minister and his secretaries left the legation a little before 7 o'clock, and drove directly to the Baltimore and Potomac station. A detective of the metropolitan force rode on either side of the carriage upon bicycles; and upon their arrival at the station an officer of the Secret Service bureau of the Treasury department joined the Spanish Minister, and accompanied him to the sleeping car in which he is to make his trip. The Secret Service officer will travel with the legation party as far as Harrisburg, when he will be joined by another operative of the Secret Service bureau. It has been the wish of the State department to prevent any possible molestation to the Minister or the members of the legation upon their retirement from this diplomatic office. A consultation was, therefore, held this morning between the Spanish Minister and John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service bureau of the Treasury department, and, although the Spanish Minister did not contemplate any annoyance it was deemed best to take these precautions.

Mr. Wilkie met Señor Bernabe at the station, and remained with him until the departure of his train. There were a number of diplomatic officers at the station to bid farewell to the Spanish Minister and his secretaries, among the number being Viscount de Santo Thyrso, the Minister for Portugal; Henry Outrey, attaché of the French Legation; and members of the legations of Austria, Hungary, Chile, Gautemala, Peru, and Venezuela, and of the Italian Embassy.

Señor Don Juan du Bosc, First Secretary, and Señor Don Julio Galarza, Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation, will remain in Washington until tomorrow morning, when they will leave for New York, and on Saturday sail for London, where they will be attached to the Spanish Legation to Great Britain.

Mine-owners who desire to enlist in the volunteer service of the United States during the war with Spain will be given a chance to do so without jeopardizing their interests. Senator Shoup of Idaho today introduced a bill which provides that mining claims shall not be forfeited for non-performance of the annual assessments during the time such owner is in the military service of the government. The law provides that labor to the amount of $100 or improvements equivalent that sum shall be made during each year.

First Real Council of War Held.

There was no Cabinet meeting this morning, although Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Alger, Assistant Secretary Day, and Secretary Long called upon the President, but this afternoon there was the first real council of war, which lasted for more than two hours. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Commander Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation, and General Miles, the Commander of the army, were present at this conference.

Huge maps were brought over from the War department, and for the first time since hostilities have been talked of the plan of campaign was discussed and preparations made for naval and land demonstrations. When the departmental chiefs left the President, they declined to talk about the conference, but simply said that it was with a view to immediate action, and that war measures were discussed and preparations perfected for probable hostilities.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was also present at the conference and furnished valuable information regarding the ability of his department to furnish means for carrying on the war. At the close of the conference Secretary Gage arrived and had a short interview with the President, at which time he presented plans for raising war funds which greatly relieved all questions regarding the finances of the government in view of the coming war.

While the bill authorizing the President to call for volunteers was being considered by the House today its progress was watched with much interest by a horde of ex-army officers who were discharged from the service for cause and by veterans who served during the late war. Every member who left the chamber was buttonholed with a view to securing his assistance in getting commissions for these back numbers.

Precautions in Sending Telegrams.

Unusual precautions are being taken by the War and Navy departments for the transmission of messages by telegraph. The departments are securing special lines and employing operators who shall be under governmental authority. The confidential messages will not be generally circulated as in the past. The telegraph offices in the two departments have been made inaccessible to the public. That in the War department is now located in a remote room, the door of which is kept forbiddingly closed with the discouraging sign "No admittance" tacked across the front.

Higher Prices for Mules Due to War Talk.

Wars always increase prices, and the first effect of the coming hostilities between the United States and Spain has been a sharp advance in the price of army mules. Until recently army officers had no difficulty in securing an abundance of these much maligned but exceedingly useful quadrupeds at prices ranging from $71 to $98. Conditions of travel in Cuba are such that pack trains are indispensably necessary, and for transportation of this kind, after he is once loaded up with his packsaddle, the long-eared mule has no superior. Within the last week bids for mules have been asked for and the replies included only one lot of 600 at the highest usual market price of $98. The other offers of mules seemed to indicate a combine, for they ranged not far from $138.

Investigation by officers of the government has shown that this sudden advance in value of mules has not been caused entirely by the demand created through our own army. It has been found that Spain has been ahead of us in our own market and has purchased large numbers of mules expressly for use in Cuba. They have not been delivered, however, and the first real act of hostility during the war may be the seizure of several large batches of high grade kickers which have been bought and paid for by the Spanish government but are still in this country.

A mule is a contraband of war quite as much as a ton of coal or a locomotive. Having been bought during a time of peace, the mule must be paid for, and so in the final settlement with Spain the war indem-

(Continued on third page.)

BUYS TWO BIG SHIPS.

United States Purchases the Umbria and Etruria.

FOUR MORE ARE OFFERED

Are the Majestic, Teutonic, Campania, and Lucania.

SUPPLIES FOR GEN. BLANCO.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 20.

The news reached this city tonight that the United States government had purchased the Umbria and Etruria of the Cunard line. The statement was made as a fact by the London Daily Telegraph.

Secures Two Record Breaking Liners.

The Etruria and Umbria belong to the Cunard line of transatlantic steamships. The Umbria was built in 1884 at the yards of John Elder & Co., Fairfield. It has a net tonnage of 3,257, and gross tonnage of 7,718. Its indicated horse power is 14,500, and registered 2,500. Its length is 501.6 feet, breadth 57.2 feet, and depth 38.2 feet. It is the sister ship of the Etruria. In 1887 the Umbria held the ocean record between Queenstown and New York, the time being six days four hours and forty-two minutes.

The Etruria being a sister ship of the Umbria has exactly the same dimensions and was built by the same firm in 1885, one year later than the Umbria. It has a speed of 20.18 knots an hour. The same year it was built it broke and held for two years the ocean record between New York and Queenstown, the trip being made in six days five hours and thirty-one minutes.

It is reported by cable that the Majestic and Teutonic of the White Star line have also been offered for sale at 20 per cent off the original cost. The Campania and Lucania are also in the market. They are offered at cost. The sale is only a matter of terms. The companies are said to be anxious to get rid of their ships, as the owners are confident there will be no transatlantic passenger traffic this summer.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Henrietta Porter, sister of Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, of 44 East Fifty-seventh street, to Paymaster Willis Bliss Wilcox, U. S. N. No date has been set for the wedding.

Supplies for Gen. Blanco's Army.

"Remember the Maine!" This cry swelled into a vast roar from the throats of more than 1,000 men gathered on pier No. 11, East River, this afternoon, as the Spanish steamer, Panama, glided from its berth at the pier below, and started on its voyage for Havana. The vessel was laden to its water line with supplies to be used by the Spanish army in Cuba, and the people who watched it leave knew it.

On the Panama's upper deck appeared less than a score of thin-faced, sallow-complexioned Spaniards, but, out of sight in its saloon, were at least sixty more of that race who looked through the port holes at the crowd on the adjoining pier. At least forty of the Panama's passengers are poor Spaniards who were furnished with passports and orders for free transportation by the Spanish Consul General. The Panama freight included flour, corn in bags, jerked beef, corn meal, potatoes, and ham.

In sharp contrast with the noisy demonstration over the Panama's departure was the quiet sailing of the Ward line steamship Seneca which left its pier, No. 16 East River, at 8 p. m. It, too, was loaded to its fullest capacity with corn, flour, and other provisions consigned to the Spanish merchants, but destined eventually to feed the Spanish troops in Cuba. The British steamer Aloedene, chartered by the company, will leave tomorrow for Havana and south side Cuban ports. It, too, will carry provisions.

Thomas Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing have gone to Europe on their annual trip before settling down for the Newport season.

Cuban Volunteers to Be Offered the President.

Within a few hours after war is declared against Spain the Cuban junta will have 5,000 Cuban volunteers ready to tender their services to the President. Joaquin Castillo, the leader of many successful filibustering expeditions, is at Washington to find whether the government would accept and arm these troops. It was said at the junta this morning that no active work toward forming the various Cuban regiments had as yet been done, as such action would be looked upon as filibustering. "But as soon as war is declared," said Horatio S. Rubens, "we will go to work openly and it will only be a matter of hours until our men will be ready."

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn, daughter of the late J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany, to Mr. Charles Sumner Hamlin of Boston. The Pruyns are related to many of the old Knickerbocker families.

Scare Causes a Run on a Bank.

The war scare has had the effect scares usually have on the East Side, and the people of that restless section are drawing their money from the banks. A run on the State Bank, 378 Grand street, has been in progress for two days. Every account is paid promptly and there is no danger that the run will cripple the institution.

The State Bank was organized in 1890 by a syndicate of Jewish capitalists, among them Jacob Schiff, the banker, the managing partners of the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co., and O. L. Richard, the banker. The bank has a capital of $100,000 and a reserve almost equal to the capital. It has $638,000 cash within call and on hand, and $900,000 in securities.

There are two departments in the bank. The basement is occupied by the foreign department, where the Polish Jew depositors are taken care of with their small savings. The Polish Jews are fully convinced that in case of war New York will be blown off the earth by the Spaniards, and that not a cent of their money in the banks will be paid.

From 9 o'clock this morning till 3 o'clock this afternoon the little basement room was crowded with silent, sullen men and women, patiently awaiting their turn. They were paid quickly, but the line did not diminish in size.

"Why are you drawing your money out?" was asked of many of the depositors.

"Der var is coming," was the invariable reply.

This afternoon the supply of dollar bills ran out and great bags of silver dollars were dumped on the cashier's desk. Then there was trouble. Many of the depositors refused to take silver dollars under any consideration.

At 2 o'clock a cab drove up and from it the clerks of the bank carried $15,000 in $20 gold pieces. The sight of the gold, when it was poured out on the tables back of the screen, broke up the line. Every man and woman in the crowd made a rush for a place from which to view the money.

The run is likely to continue for some time, as the work of paying the 10,000 small depositors is necessarily hampered by their ignorance of the language and the ways of the country.

Shortage of Ships for Grain Export.

Grain exporters are in a flurry over the scarcity of vessels in which to send grain abroad. During the last week foreign countries, principally France and England, have purchased enormous quantities of wheat, corn, and oats in the United States, because of the shortage in the United Kingdom and on the continent. This shortage is very large, and unless supplies from this country are secured there is likely to be a bread famine abroad. The imminence of war between this country and Spain has further alarmed the foreign markets, which fear a curtailment of supplies from America in the event of hostilities. The fear has led to the demand for immediate shipment of grain for nearby deliveries.

The actual engagements at this port of freight room for the week ending yesterday amounted to 7,200,000 bushels. The result is that freight rates have in the last few days advanced nine pence a quarter, or from 3 shilling 3 pence to 4 shillings.

Tramp steamers are scarce, and the capacity of the regular lines is generally engaged. Most of the shipments are for the continent, with Havre, Dunkirk, Brussels, and Antwerp receiving the bulk of the business.

Miss Trenholm Weds Dr. Russell Bellamy.

The wedding of Miss May A. Holland, only daughter of the late Thomas Claxton Holland, and niece of the late Forbes Hennessy of this city, and Dr. James J. Cary of Chicago took place this evening in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, the Rev. Henry J. Gordon, rector, officiating.

Willard Arraigned from the Rostrum.

President Francis L. Eames of the New York Stock Exchange announced the expulsion from the exchange of E. K. Willard in an address from the rostrum this morning. He gave a detailed account of the circumstances which led up to the expulsion, the general charge being that of fraud by reason of false and fraudulent reports rendered to a customer. In an impressive manner the President stated that the office of Mr. Willard, about thirty years ago, was the center of the most gigantic conspiracy ever developed in Wall street. He referred to the events which culminated in the Black Friday panic.

"It is remarkable," he said, "that a man who had participated in that undertaking should end his Stock Exchange career under a conviction for fraud in odd lots of stock."

The expulsion of Mr. Willard was voted by the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange at a meeting held last night. He was charged with bucket shopping.

Las Novedades, the local Spanish paper, after its issue this morning will suspend publication indefinitely. At the offices of the newspaper at 33 Barclay street the belongings of the editor, Senor Diso, and all the books, files, and other appurtenances of the office have been packed in huge cases ready for shipment abroad.

Mrs. McKinley Seeks Recreation.

Fashionable St. Thomas' Church was the scene of a brilliant wedding at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Constance Trenholm, daughter of Mr. William L. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency under President Cleveland, was married to Dr. Russell Bellamy.

Miss Helen Trenholm attended her sister as maid of honor and Mr. Joseph Frelinghuysen was best man. Those who acted the part of ushers were Mr. Lindsay Russell, Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. Allan Robbins, Mr. John S. Hill, Mr. Stephen R. Bradley, Mr. Louis M. Greer, Mr. Ralph H. Holland, and Mr. Edward C. Hoyt. Following the ceremony a large reception was held in the Trenholm residence, 312 West Seventy-third street. Dr. Bellamy and his bride will spend the summer at Newport.

Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, is to arrive here tomorrow. Her sister, Mrs. Marshall Barber, and the latter's daughter, Miss Mary, whose affection for her aunt is one of Canton's most agreeable subjects of conversation, are coming with her. Rooms have been engaged for

(Continued on fourth page.)

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.

Sun rises at 5:11; sets at 6:49.

Moon sets at 4:59.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BALTIMORE	Hestia	Bohemia.
BREMEN	K. W. der Gr'as.	
COPENHAGEN	Hekla	
LIVERPOOL		Pavonia.
NEW YORK	Mohawk	Majestic.
NEW YORK		Kensington.
NEW YORK		Burgundia.
NEW YORK	Westernland	
QUEENSTOWN	Belgenland	
SOUTHAMPTON	Paris	Havel.

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8 Short Story.
8 Society News.
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POLO OFF FOR HOME.

Spanish Minister Takes Formal Leave of Washington.

FINAL WORD OF DEFIANCE

He Declares Spain Will Win in the Coming Conflict.

GOES BY WAY OF CANADA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The Spanish Minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:20 o'clock tonight, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The Minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto.

By 10:45 o'clock tomorrow morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take an ocean liner. While the Minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the passports issued late this afternoon by the State department at his request, following the delivery of a copy of the President's ultimatum to Spain.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, and although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot there was at no time any occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers.

At 6 o'clock this evening Señor Polo made a hurried call at the French embassy and the Austrian legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge, and then joined his staff at the legation and started for the train. An express wagon was piled high with the trunks of the large party. Just before the departure from the legation the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, and Baroness Hengelmuller, dropped in for a last word, and several other members of the diplomatic corps called to make their final adieus. This done, the legation was vacated and the party assembled at the Pennsylvania depot.

Polo's Final Statement.

Some days ago the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, was asked for an interview on the rapidly approaching crisis. "Wait until the day I go," was the Minister's reply, and today he was reminded of his implied promise. A series of questions were submitted and his answers were given in Spanish.

"When do you return to Spain?" the Minister was asked.

"We leave Washington at 7:20 tonight for Canada, and probably will stay there until the war is over."

"Will you be assigned to any other country?"

"I have already told you when and where I go. Beyond that I know nothing."

"Do you then regard war as certain?"

"Spain has come to the last degree of humiliation, and will not accept any condition which attacks its right of territory."

"How long do you think the war will last?"

"Until Spain has shown the superiority of arms over the United States."

"Will your official family accompany you?"

"Yes, except that Señor du Bosc, the first secretary, and Señor Galarza, the third secretary, have permission to go direct to Europe."

"Do you believe there is danger of revolution in Spain?"

"The Spanish people have enough patriotism to be united in such a supreme instant, and they will not play into the hands of the United States, which bases this war on the hope of such a contingency."

"Do you believe that Don Carlos will seize upon this opportunity to gain the Spanish crown?"

"On the contrary, he will help the government and show the world that, before being an insurgent, he is a Spaniard."

"What do you regard as the chief cause of the war?"

"The pressure of the insurgents and the spirit of annexation on the part of the United States, with the hope of enlarging their territory."

"What do you think will be the outcome?"

Predicts Spanish Victory.

"The triumphant victory of the Spanish arms."

"Do you look for European intervention?"

"I do not look for it at present, but when it does come it will favor Spain, for her cause is just and she has been unfairly attacked by the Yankees."

As the Minister entered the station he was recognized by the crowd, which closed in about him until gently cautioned by the officers. No words of indignity were spoken, and the salutations of those in the crowd were rather agreeable than otherwise. He smiled in acknowledgment of the attention given him, and several times touched his hat. He wore a brown tweed suit and a soft felt traveling hat. Following him came Señor Pablo Soler, First Secretary of the legation; Señor Acquaroni, second Secretary; Señores Pla and Almeida, attachés; Captain de la Casa, military attaché, and Lieutenant de Carantha, naval attaché. Señores du Bosc and Galarza did not accompany the party, as they will remain until tomorrow in an unofficial capacity.

At the train platform the Minister was greeted by Viscount de Santo Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister, and Mr. Calderon Carlisle, an acquaintance for the last twenty-five years, and counsel of the legation. The party boarded the Pullman sleeper Japan, which had been taken entire.

Secret Service Men with Him.

Secret service men remained at the platform to prevent intrusion and half a dozen police officers were grouped outside. At no time, however, were their services required. The Minister stood on the front platform and had a few parting words with his friends. He spoke feelingly of his departure, saying the circumstances were most painful to him. One of his intimates ventured the suggestion that he would be back soon again under much more favorable circumstances, but he shook his head and said he feared this could not be the case. He said his request for his passports had been made only after the enactment of a law which attacked Spain's sovereignty, impugned her honor, and insulted her.

Lieutenant de Carantha asked the representative of the Associated Press to make known the Lieutenant's view on the war about to be opened. He said the Spanish people, particularly members of the army and navy, had always entertained the most

(Continued on third page.)

QUEEN'S PLEA FOR HER THRONE

Christina's Earnest Speech at the Opening of the Spanish Cortes on the Subject of the Impending Conflict with the United States.

ASKS THE NATION TO SAVE HER SON'S HERITAGE.

She Declares That the Parliament Is Summoned in the Hour of Peril to Defend the Country's Rights, Whatever Sacrifice May Be Entailed.

ADMITS THAT THE FUTURE IS DARK AND GLOOMY.

Gratitude to the Pope and the Powers for Their Efforts to Avert War, Which She Interprets to Mean That Spain Receives Universal Sympathy.

"AMERICAN INSULTS AND MENACES HAVE BECOME INTOLERABLE."

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid Senor Sagasta, the Premier, on being asked the opinion of the Cabinet as to the outlook, replied:

"War! War! War!"

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Long before the appointed hour for the opening of the Cortes the Plaza Oriente and the streets near the palace were densely crowded. Houses and balconies were decked with the national colors and a fine display of troops, chiefly infantry, lined the route by which the royal procession advanced slowly as the artillery fired a salute.

The procession was formed of eight splendid carriages drawn by noble teams of six horses each, except the royal coach, which was drawn by eight milk-white steeds. All around the carriages walked servants in state liveries, preceded by mounted equerries and home guards with plumes, helmets, steel cuirasses, and fine black chargers.

The Queen and King alone drove in the royal carriage, escorted by the Captain General of Madrid and his staff. In front of the Senate were stationed in line regiments with bands and colors, and in two lines the Halberdier Guards in Louis XV. musketeer uniforms.

Received in the Senate.

The bands struck up the "Infanta's March" when the Infanta Isabel drove up and the "Royal March" for their Majesties. The Queen looked well but preoccupied. She was elegant in a lovely toilet of half mourning, with a coronet of diamonds. The King wore a cadet uniform and the Golden Fleece decorations. He answered the greetings of the crowd with a military salute.

Deputations of both Houses met and conducted the Queen and King across the floor of the Senate to the throne on a raised platform at the upper end. All present rose, their Majesties bowing to the diplomatic corps as they passed.

Minister Woodford was not present.

When the Queen was seated on the throne Premier Sagasta stepped from the group of Ministers in uniform and handed her the speech, which she read in a clear voice in six minutes.

Text of the Queen's Speech.

The Queen Regent's speech began:

"The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken.

"These complications were brought about by a section of the people of the United States, which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanish sovereignty which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island.

"Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, menaces and insult, which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference, for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation, would become intolerable provocations, which would compel my government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the government of the United States.

"In this supreme crisis the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in the consciousness of its right and calm in the strict performance of its duties."

Grateful to the Pope.

Her Majesty added: "Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy, and that her conduct merits unanimous approval. It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that not the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish fatherland.

"In anticipation of this critical moment when reason and justice will have for their support only Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembling of the Cortes, and the supreme decision of Parliament will doubtless sanction the unalterable purpose of my government to defend our rights, whatsoever sacrifices may be imposed upon us in accomplishing this task."

"Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the regency but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

Future Dark and Gloomy.

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us the difficulties are not beyond our powers, with our glorious army, navy, and the united nation, before foreign aggression. We trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

Then their Majesties retired slowly and in state, the Senators and Deputies crying repeatedly, "Viva, Rey!" "Viva Reina!" "Viva Espana!" "Viva Cuba!" "Viva Ejercito!" "Viva la Marina." The same cheers were repeated outside by the crowd.

The scene inside the Senate was more impressive and the audience more select and loyal than in other years. All seemed deeply impressed with the importance and gravity of this state function.

Ministers Discuss War Measures.

After the opening session of the Cortes the Ministers met in council extraordinary, and discussed exclusively naval and military matters. No statement has been issued regarding the decisions reached.

After the council Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declared that the government had up to that time received nothing official regarding an ultimatum.

SPEECH CAUSES A SENSATION.

Political Leaders and the Public in General Impressed by the Tone of the Address.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Little hope remains of peace since the speech from the throne was delivered. Coming so soon after and so strongly resembling Sagasta's speech, the royal address caused a profound sensation.

The diplomatic corps and the elite of Madrid society were present in the Senate. The public, like the Senators and Deputies, drew the conclusion that the ministry must have duly reviewed the consequences of the grave declarations embodied in the speech from the throne.

A sensation was caused by that part of the message which states that the rights and territory of Spain may have to depend on the valor and traditional energy of the people. Some optimists are much struck by the allusion to the gratitude of Spain towards the European powers.

I have seldom seen Spaniards show such unanimity and calm spirit in the face of the realities of the situation. There is a determination to fight and die in defense of the colonies. They don't seem even to indulge in illusions on the unequal condition of the struggle, but are convinced they can resist better and more tenaciously than foreigners suppose. All their old military spirit, fierce resentment of foreign invasion, and stern resolution to do their best even against great odds seem aroused in all classes, and it would go hard now with any one suggesting the surrender of an inch of territory.

MAGNIFICENCE OF THE PAGEANT

Notable Spectacle as the Queen Regent and the Young King Drive to the Senate.

London, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"On few occasions has Madrid witnessed such scenes of popular enthusiasm as today, when the Queen Regent, accompanied by the King, dressed in the uniform of the infantry cadets, with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, traveled in state, with all the pomp that makes the Spanish court famous, from the palace to the Senate hall.

"The infantry, which lined the way to the Senate, the cavalry, and the mounted civil guards, sent to preserve order, had hard work to keep the crowd, frantic with enthusiasm, from approaching the royal carriage and escorting it. The Queen Regent appeared much moved, though she is usually of impassive demeanor. The King looked on the crowd with evident pleasure, with feelings as enthusiastic as theirs, and saluted in military fashion.

"'Long live the Queen!' 'Long live the King!' 'Long live Spain!' were the cries incessantly given. The spirit of the crowds in the streets pervaded the secluded halls of the Senate, and when the doors were thrown wide open for the royal persons to enter, thousands of distinguished spectators who filled the galleries, Deputies and Senators, rose to their feet and received the Queen and King with thundering acclamations.

"The hall of session presented a most animated appearance. It was gay with a bright note of color. Women in spring costumes filled the front rows of the galleries. They were most enthusiastic, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs and fans. It was long before silence was established.

"The Queen Regent and the King, escorted by commissions from the Senate and the Lower Chamber, who had met them at the gate, took seats at their throne. The government, the Captains General, the grandees, and members of the court stood on one side and the diplomatic corps on the other. Señor Sagasta advanced and handed the Queen Regent the speech from the throne. Her Majesty read it in a calm, clear voice, while seated, all others standing.

"It is against Spanish etiquette to interrupt the reading of a speech from the throne, but the enthusiasm and emotion was too impressive. Twice had her Majesty to stop while the cheers, acclamations and vivas for Spain, the Queen Regent, and the King made her speaking impossible. The cheering was still more frantic when their Majesties left the Senate, and so it was in the streets.

"Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, today received the British Charge d'Affaires, who put forward on behalf of his government an urgent request for an explanation as to how Spain will carry out her right of visiting ships in the case of war. The leaders of the ministerial party say that until war breaks out there will certainly be no political crisis, and that, if any changes in the Cabinet should occur, they will be made against the views of Señor Sagasta.

"But anything is possible. My personal impression is that Spain will make no reply to the American ultimatum on Saturday, but will leave to the Americans the responsibility of commencing military action."

WOODFORD TO LEAVE

Will Present the Ultimatum and Quit Madrid.

SHARP MOVE EXPECTED.

Spain May Cut Him Off by Sending His Passports.

FORCING AMERICA'S PLANS.

By Severing Relations McKinley Is Made Aggressor.

OTHER AMERICANS ARE LEAVING.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—President McKinley's ultimatum has been received by United States Minister Woodford, who will present it to the Spanish government tomorrow.

It is expected that General Woodford will then leave Madrid.

Miss Woodford, Miss Hanson, and Lieutenant Dyer left tonight for Paris.

The British Embassy and the British consulates will take charge of American interests directly the rupture becomes official.

The Correspondencia and Correo, ministerial organs, tonight clearly state that the government will make a plain and energetic reply to the American ultimatum, and at once break off relations.

Ignacio F. Hernandez, United States Vice Consul in Madrid, has resigned.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that General Woodford may not have an opportunity to present the ultimatum; as in all probability Señor Gulion, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will send him his passports at 8 o'clock in the morning, declaring that the diplomatic relations of the two countries are broken off. Spain would thus not give the Minister a chance of carrying out his instructions. Woodford has now handed over the archives of the legation to the British Embassy, where he dined tonight, says the correspondent.

A Republican minority meeting at 3 o'clock agreed to join in granting the government whatever measures it might deem necessary for war.

Some uneasiness is felt in Madrid as to the movements of Don Carlos. They are being closely followed. It is asserted the government will not resort to privateering.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 20.—A special dispatch from Corunna, Spain, says the United States Consul there has received orders to leave Corunna, and has handed the archives of the American consulate to the British Consul.

[The American Consul at Coruhna is Julio Harmony, and the Vice Consul is R. Molina.]

Barcelona, April 20.—Herbert W. Bowen, American Consul General, will leave Thursday, transferring his papers to the British consulate.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT ST. VINCENT.

Two Battleships to Be Added to the Cruisers and Torpedo Boats Already Assembled.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Now that war is regarded as only a matter of days or even hours keen interest is developed in commercial and political circles respecting the exercise of the right of search of neutral vessels for contraband of war possessed by the United States and Spain as non-signatories of the declaration of Paris.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was the first to call attention to the subject in Parliament, has furnished a further statement of the views he intends to press on the government in the endeavor to find out definitely before hostilities commence whether either or both of the combatants intend to exercise the undoubted legal right to search for and capture the goods of their opponents carried under a neutral flag; also whether they contemplate employing privateers.

It is reported that Secretary Chamberlain is strongly urging his colleagues to make coal contraband, but the Attorney General is reported to hold that this is not in the power of the government but only of the prize courts. However, it is not questioned that the government could close colonial ports to belligerent ships requiring coal, and by doing so could show tangible sympathy with the United States.

J. H. Dalziel intends to ask the Attorney General whether British goods carried in the ships of either belligerent nation and British ships carrying goods belonging to citizens of either belligerent nation will be free from interference and whether privateers will be allowed to effect their capture. This question raises all the points referred to in the Beresford interview and is expected to evoke a general declaration of policy by the British government on the subject.

NEW GUNS AT THE CANARIES.

Spain's Fortifications at Las Palmas Are Greatly Improved by German Engineers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Inquiries respecting the fortifications of the Canaries confirm Sir John Colomb's statement that they have been reconstructed and rearmed on modern lines. The forts of Las Palmas, four in number, of which Castello San Francisco, 295 years old, is the most formidable, have been repaired and remodeled the last year under the supervision of three German engineers. This main fort contains five 18-ton guns of the newest pattern and earthworks constructed on the latest principles. According to the opinion of Spanish engineers it is sufficient defense for the port, but the Castello Delaluse has been repaired and rearmed with the older guns from Castello San Francisco. When the last Union line steamer touched at Las Palmas repairs were also being pushed at Castello San Fernando and four new 10-ton guns were mounted, but Castello de Mata will apparently be allowed to go derelict. The officers have had little or no practice with the armaments of their forts, so the shooting is not likely to be formidable. The opinion is still maintained by naval authorities here that the American fleet is not likely to cross the Atlantic at all.

LONDON EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The General Opinion Seems to Be That Spain Will Fight and Cuba Is Already Lost.

London, April 21.—Following is the gist of the editorial war comment of the London press:

The Times: The Queen Regent's speech, couched in dignified and even touching language, breathes an unalterable determination to fight to the death for the honor and dignity of Spain. Unless Spain keeps command of the sea to such an extent as to be able to land provisions and munitions of war at Havana, the game is lost so far as Cuba is concerned.

The Daily Graphic: It is a deplorable fact that the claims of humanity are powerless to silence for a whole day the voice of faction at Washington. At Madrid, notwithstanding the acerbity of party divisions, there is no whisper of dissension in the face of national danger.

The Morning Post: That the United States was justified in exerting its influence in favor of pacification of Cuba can hardly be denied, but that after concessions made by Spain there is no serious ground to justify war will scarcely be asserted on this side of the Atlantic.

The Daily News: Sentiment must not blind the Spanish Ministers to the fact that in this struggle for human freedom the United States has the right on its side. As for the prospects, the Spaniards would undoubtedly make a bad beginning if the first shot fired was directed against vessels conveying supplies to their own fellow-subjects.

The Standard: The ultimate issue is hardly open to question, nor can there be any doubt that in the end it will be for the good of Cuba that she should be delivered from Spanish domination.

SATOLLI CRITICISES AMERICA.

He Says This Country's Policy Is Wrong and That Europe Will Be Arrayed in Opposition.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Mgr. Satolli said today:

"Three years ago in America I foresaw and foretold this war, because I recognized in America an instinctive yearning for a new departure in public life, and an irresistible desire to assert national principles, which could only culminate in war.

"The result is obvious. Possibly in a couple of weeks Spain will be settled, but then the United States will find the hand of all Europe against them, their line of conduct being provocative and unjustifiable.

"The Pope will not interfere again. Arbitration is out of the question, and intervention necessarily fruitless."

FOREIGNERS FOR SPAIN'S ARMY.

Recruiting Agents Are Instructed That Citizens of Other Nations May Be Enlisted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Spanish Embassy is informing volunteers here that instructions have been given to Spain's recruiting agents in France and other European countries that they can enlist foreigners in the regular army without infringing the neutrality laws. General Polavlejas' project for forming a foreign legion is now before the Madrid Cabinet.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO CUBA.

Blanco Informs the British Consul at Havana That Steamers Can Sail as Usual.

Havana, April 20.—Although the Plant line steamers have suspended their trips between Tampa and Havana, possibly fearing seizure in the event of hostilities, Captain General Blanco has notified Alexander Gallon, the British Consul here, who is acting for the United States, that even in the case of war being declared regular passenger steamers will be considered as sailing under a neutral flag.

CHEERS FOR CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

Theater Audience Goes Wild with Enthusiasm on Discovering Him in the House.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 20.—[Special.]—A remarkable demonstration of the patriotism of Philadelphians was witnessed at the Chestnut Street Theater tonight. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, late commander of the ill-fated Maine, now in command of the cruiser St. Paul, refitting at Cramps', in company with a group of his fellow-officers occupied one of the upper boxes. The house became enthusiastic as soon as his presence was generally known and frequent applause in his honor attested his popularity.

In the course of the play a series of portraits of prominent public men were exhibited, among them one of Captain Sigsbee. The appearance of the Captain's portrait precipitated a cyclone of enthusiasm. It was followed by a ringing chorus of cries for a speech. For a time Captain Sigsbee sat modestly unmindful of the call. The play continued, but when one of the young women of the cast was interrupted by renewed calls of "Sigsbee" she dropped a bouquet she had received from an admirer in the audience and joined in the hand-clapping.

At length Captain Sigsbee arose in his box and acknowledged the demonstration with a modest bow. But this was by no means enough. At renewed cries for a speech he arose again, and, when the tempest of enthusiasm had calmed, he said with some confusion:

"I thank you most heartily for this honor. Now, I am sure you will all enjoy yourselves more if the play is allowed to go on."

When it was evident that the clamor would not cease till Sigsbee spoke again he arose once more, and thanked the people and begged them to allow the play to go on. A tumbling sea of applause followed his few words, and at intervals the demonstration was kept up till the curtain fell and he left the theater.

DON CARLOS LANDS IN BELGIUM.

Spanish Pretender Locates in Proximity to His More Active Followers.

Brussels, April 20.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, arrived here tonight.

Ostend, April 20.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, accompanied by a numerous suite, has arrived here. It is understood that the pretender will remain at Ostend for some time to come.

[Ostend is a seaport town of Belgium in West Flandern, on the North Sea, and about sixty miles from England, where the followers of Don Carlos have been very active recently under the leadership of the Earl of Ashburnham. Ostend has regular steam communication with London and Dover.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NAVY.

Ex-Queen Isabella and Prince of Monaco Make Liberal Donations.

Madrid, April 20.—The Prince of Monaco, who is an officer in the Spanish navy, has written to the Queen Regent warmly expressing regret at the fact that "private duties" prevent him from discharging his naval duties, but that in the meanwhile he has forwarded a subscription of 10,000 pesetas to the national fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has sent a subscription of 30,000 pesetas to the national fund.

SEARCH OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Questions Relating to Contraband of War and Non-Combatants Agitating Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Now that war is regarded as only a matter of days or even hours keen interest is developed in commercial and political circles respecting the exercise of the right of search of neutral vessels for contraband of war possessed by the United States and Spain as non-signatories of the declaration of Paris.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was the first to call attention to the subject in Parliament, has furnished a further statement of the views he intends to press on the government in the endeavor to find out definitely before hostilities commence whether either or both of the combatants intend to exercise the undoubted legal right to search for and capture the goods of their opponents carried under a neutral flag; also whether they contemplate employing privateers.

It is reported that Secretary Chamberlain is strongly urging his colleagues to make coal contraband, but the Attorney General is reported to hold that this is not in the power of the government but only of the prize courts. However, it is not questioned that the government could close colonial ports to belligerent ships requiring coal, and

IS ACTIVE IN CAMP.

Troops Are on the Move at Chattanooga.

WARLIKE AIR PREVAILS.

Orders to Move on Mobile Are Countermanded.

GENERAL BROOKE ARRIVES.

[BY A TRIBUNE STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 20.—[Special.]—Not since the memorable 20th of September, 1863, has the City of Chattanooga assumed such a warlike air as this afternoon. Throngs of people fill all the streets and the railroad yards are the center of interest for everybody. Bulletins are posted at all the newspaper offices announcing the probable time of arrival of various bodies of troops en route, and the natty uniforms of infantry and cavalry officers are seen on every hand.

Hotels are crowded and tourists are driving to Chickamauga Park by scores. Everything is for war. Every one talks war, and war is the sole and only theme of interest here.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry, encamped at Chickamauga Park, came in for their share of the excitement when late this afternoon orders were received from the headquarters of the army directing them to move forthwith to Mobile. Camp was struck, transportation wagons were being loaded for the march to Chattanooga, when the order was rescinded and the regiment directed to remain at the park until further orders.

The medical corps discovered that in the flurry of hasty preparation all medical and hospital supplies had been overlopked, tents had not been thought of, and there was no place for the officers of the corps to sleep, to say nothing of the field hospital corps.

At 3 o'clock Major General John R. Brooke arrived at the Read House, accompanied by his staff. His aids are Captain W. V. Richards, First Lieutenant J. T. Dean, and Second Lieutenant F. B. McKenna. Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Brooke are also with the General's party.

"I do not know what I can say as to the situation," said General Brooke at the hotel shortly after his arrival, "other than what is being made public through the press bulletins. We are here and ready for business. I haven't even turned around more than once since I got here, so of course can't have much of an opinion to express as to what I think will happen within the next twenty-four hours. You may infer, however, that from the fact that all troops coming here are bringing with them thirty days' rations, and some of them thirty-five, we will be prepared to move to the front forthwith and in good shape as soon as the order comes."

Lieutenant McKenna, when asked regarding the medical corps to be attached to General Brooke's command, said that complete arrangements had been made, he believed, and that Lieutenant Colonel Hartsuff, medical director of the Department of the Lakes, would be in charge here.

Shortly after 5 o'clock six troops of the Third Cavalry arrived from Jefferson Barracks, under command of Major H. W. Wessells.

The Fort Sheridan troops, especially the cavalry, will arrive during the night, as will also four troops of the Sixth Cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia.

Troops B, C, F, and K of the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, together with the First and Second Cavalry from Fort Riley, Fort Logan, and Fort Wingate, are expected early tomorrow.

It has developed this evening that Chickamauga Park is not all available for military camps. Major Dillenback, who is apportioning the camp sites to the various arriving regiments, says some of the level land in the valley is marshy and boggy and cannot be utilized for camp or bivouac. There is a broad strip of land to the west of Missionary Ridge, however, that will be ample for the uses of the cavalry and light artillery to be mobilized here. The large meadow, almost in the center of the park, will be utilized as a drill and parade ground. Officers of the medical corps are arriving rapidly. The site upon which the Twenty-fifth Infantry is now encamped has been inspected by Captain Paul Shillock, medical officer attached to this regiment, and found unsuitable. He will request a new site tomorrow morning. Among medical stores most in demand at this time are vaccine points. Although there is absolutely no sickness amongst the troops now, yet a probable movement toward the South necessitates vaccine to a greater or less degree.

WAVE BOTH FLAGS IN WELCOME

Interesting and Pathetic Scenes Incident to the Assembling of Troops at Chattanooga.

[BY A TRIBUNE STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 20.—[Special.]—A white-haired old man stood out on a farmhouse porch as the train bearing the Third United States Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, neared Chattanooga this afternoon and waved a faded and tattered confederate flag at the cheering troopers. As the train passed a gray-haired woman stepped out of the door with an American flag in her hands, and the last thing the soldiers saw as the train swept on and the house disappeared in the distance was the aged couple standing side by side waving together the flags of the confederacy and the union.

The train came into the Union Depot in Chattanooga at 4 o'clock. Three thousand people had been waiting for it all the afternoon, and as bluecoats and yellow chevrons showed at the car windows the crowd cheered themselves hoarse. Almost every car was decorated with Cuban and United States flags. Five hundred and fifty troopers of the Third Cavalry were on this train. This comprised Companies A, B, D, H, I, and K, all of which were stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. The other four companies are en route from Fort Ethan Allen, N. Y., under command of Colonel S. B. M. Young, the commanding officer of the regiment. Major W. Westall Jr. commanded the brigade that arrived this afternoon.

The good people of Mount Vernon in the excess of their enthusiasm discharged a salute of three guns from an antiquated battery.

General John A. Brooke arrived this afternoon, and tomorrow will go to Chickamauga to look over the ground. General Brooke will probably take up his headquarters temporarily at least in the custom-house, where Colonel J. G. C Lee is installed.

The railroad yards at Chattanooga were armed camps tonight. Trains of cars were frowning fortresses, and sentinels armed with sabers kept guard along the track. The Third Cavalry, the artillery, and the other regiments which arrived during the evening were sidetracked in the yards, and will not move to the battlefield until reveille sounds tomorrow morning. By that time there will be enough troops here to send a respectable-sized army clanking over the old Rossville pike.

The fighting Sixth arrived at 10 o'clock and the troopers of the cavalry regiment from Fort Myers swelled the numbers of the groups of soldiers promenading long after the troopers of the Third and the artillerymen had retired to their barracks on wheels in the railroad yards. The artillery command from Fortress Monroe arrived soon after the Sixth Cavalry. Thirty-four trains will arrive tomorrow with troops for Chickamauga alone.

SHOWER TROOPS WITH ROSES.

Soldiers in Camp at New Orleans Expect to Be in Cuba by Monday Morning.

New Orleans, La., April 20.—[Special.]—New Orleans is rapidly filling up with United States troops, every train bringing in companies of sunburned and dusty troopers with arms and accouterments. The military trains arriving over the Southern Pacific present a remarkable appearance. The dismembered army wagons, with boxes, bags, and baskets marked U. S., are loaded upon flat cars, while soldiers perch upon every available vantage point, their rafts and sacks at hand, and wave salutes to the cheering crowds.

The more patriotic of the soldiers have decorated their cars with flags, streamers, and clusters of wild flowers picked at sidings through Texas. In the city all attention is turned to the splendid 160-acre tract at the fair ground, which is rapidly assuming the airs of a complete camp.

Companies A, B, C, E, F, and G of the Twenty-third Regiment, under the command of Major Charles Keller, came in late last night, and today as they marched out Esplanade avenue, the famous Creole aristocratic residence quarter, the troopers were pelted with a storm of roses from the wealth of vines upon both sides of the avenue.

Tonight the Twenty-fourth Regiment, from Salt Lake, and the Sixteenth, from Fort Sheridan, are expected to arrive.

When the camp is complete there will be about 5,000 troops here, and preparations are being made for maneuvers on a large scale. Several companies of infantry passed through New Orleans today en route to Mobile.

Though denying having received any information from Washington, the officers of the various commands are practically unanimous in believing that the entire army corps will be en route to Cuba by Sunday morning.

GREETED BY BIG BONFIRES.

Blazing Fires and Cannon Salutes Cheer the Soldiers En Route to Camp at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., April 20.—[Special.]—The first installment of United States troops which were recently ordered to this city arrived in camp at 5:30 p. m. They were Company E, Captain Albert L. Myer, and Company F, Captain James A. Buchanan, with Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Burke in command of the regiment, the other companies of which will arrive some time tomorrow. Two trainloads of soldiers came in about 9:30 tonight over the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crook. They did not disembark tonight. They are companies of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Regiments. At many of the stations which were passed in the night the citizens assembled and built bonfires, and as the train sped by without stopping shouts of welcome rent the night air. At Monroe, La., the whole town was out with a brass band and a cannon fired salvos of welcome.

TO TAKE TROOPS TO CUBA.

Plans for Transportation to the Island Are Likely to Be Completed Today.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Arrangements are being made by the War department for the transportation of troops from Southern ports to Cuba, and it is expected they will be perfected tomorrow or soon thereafter. Among the companies which have offered vessels to the government for this service are the following:

Iron Steamboat company of New York City—Taurus; capacity, 2,000 passengers; Cetus, 1,800; Perseus, 1,800; Pegasus, 1,800.

Plant System at Tampa, Fla.—Mascotte, 1,000; Olivette, 1,000; Florida, 1,000.

Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation company at Philadelphia—Republic, 2,600.

New York and Texas Steamship company at New York City—Colorado, 1,000; Leona, 1,000; Alamo, 1,000; Lampasas, 1,000.

Southern Pacific company of New York City—Arkansas, 1,000; Gussie, 1,000; Morgan, 1,000; Whitney, 1,000.

destination.

The news was conveyed at once to the administration officials. They said tonight that Minister Woodford would learn tomorrow of the sailing of the fleet and would cable this government of the fact, and perhaps the destination.

This information is so important that probably the Navy department will use its utmost resources to ascertain the whereabouts of this formidable array of war vessels.

It is admitted to be probable the fleet will sail direct to Puerto Rico and Cuba to prevent the ousting from the islands of the naval and military forces of the Spanish government now there. It is possible, however, that the ships have gone to the Canary Islands, although it is known the vessels were coaling all day yesterday and this morning before their departure and that their bunkers are filled.

The battleship Pelayo, which was officially reported to have sailed from Cadiz on Sunday last, joined the fleet before its departure and sailed with it according to the report. Furthermore, arrangements have been made for the reinforcement of the squadron by the armored cruiser Carlos V., which left Ferrol, Spain, yesterday.

Besides the Carlos V. and the Pelayo, Spain had at St. Vincent the armored cruisers Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Infanta Marie Teresa, each of 6,890 tons displacement; the Cristobal Colon, of 6,840 tons; the auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz, the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror, and Furor, and the torpedo boats Azor, Raye, and Ariete.

Such a fleet might be able to dispose of Commodore Schley's flying squadron, consisting of the first-class battleship Massachusetts, second-class battleship Texas, armored cruiser Brooklyn and protected cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia.

If the Spanish ships should come to Cuban and Puerto Rican waters they will be met by a fleet which undoubtedly will be amply formidable to destroy them. If the vessels should make a counter demonstration against New York or one of the northern ports it would be necessary to draw the ships away from the gulf in order to give them battle.

At least a week will be taken up in making the distance between St. Vincent and Puerto Rico. Spain's action in collecting such a formidable fleet at St. Vincent has been subject to considerable speculation at the Navy department.

MAY GET RUSH "SAIL" ORDER.

Fleet at Key West Prepared for the Word to Go Out and Meet the Foe.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Captain Sampson expects to sail for Havana tomorrow or at the utmost on Friday.

An order was circulated by Captain Sampson this afternoon notifying commanders to give no shore leave to officers or men. Even the commanders of the torpedo boats, who customarily leave their uneasy floating iron works to the charge of their first officers and spend the nights ashore, are under orders to remain in their oscillating cells tonight. It is the presage of war. No man would sleep on one of these except on the chance of a fight on the morrow.

May Be a Smokeless Surrender.

The Spaniards in Havana are reported as being short of food. A hungry man may steal, but he will not fight. It may be a smokeless surrender.

The hurry run of the Vizcaya and Oquendo to the Cape Verde Island does not argue that the Spanish intend making a long resistance. Whatever the outcome, it is believed by every one on land or in Key West harbor that the movement will be made immediately and without waiting for American troops to land.

The word has been passed to the fleet to

LEAVE CAPE VERDE.

Spain's Warships Are Off for Ports Unknown.

PLAN TO RUN THEM DOWN

United States Ships May Head Off the Flotilla.

MOVEMENT IS A MENACE.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—The remaining members of the Spanish Legation received word tonight that the fleet of warships which have been assembling at Cape Verde Islands for some days past sailed today from that point for an unknown

be in perfect sailing condition, and twenty minutes' notice would be sufficient. When the start is made, whether tomorrow, Friday, or later, the movement will doubtless be made as early as 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Will Slow Up for Monitors.

The speed of the fleet will be determined by the slow monitors. They will require about fifteen hours for the journey, and with a 2 o'clock start the line of battle could be formed outside Havana before daybreak, and at noon Sampson might open Blanco's mail.

The naval authorities agree that it would be inviting calamity to reach Havana in the day time, and give the shore batteries full opportunity to get the range.

It is believed to be a part of the plan of the United States government to assume control of the cable offices here. A heliograph corps will be established at Key West to catch the first news, in case the cable at Havana is cut.

GEN. BLANCO HAS HIS ORDERS.

He Is Told to Defend Havana as He Sees Fit and May Conclude to Fight.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.]

Key West, Fla., April 20.—[Copyright, 1898.]—Reading bulletins from Washington and target practice still occupy the time of the men of the fleet, to the exclusion of active movements. The Iowa men have been practicing with the heavy guns. Two vessels are now sent out on night patrol duty, while the torpedo boats are kept employed.

The naval commanders yet have no indication of the nature of the blockade or which fleet will be called on to enforce it. They are of the impression, however, that the Spanish authorities may settle all doubt by opening fire at long range from the shore batteries. If that is done matters will be quickly settled by testing the efficiency of the guns of the Iowa and the other vessels of the fleet.

The officers of the squadron are hoping that when the ultimatum to Spain expires not an hour will be lost in getting their warships under way for Cuban waters. Intimations received from Washington have been to the effect that that is what is expected from them, and the fleet is in readiness. This morning the talk has been mainly of what constitutes a peaceful blockade and how long such a condition might last. Said one officer:

"I only know of one peaceful blockade in the history of naval warfare during this century; that was when the English fleet blockaded Greece. It was peaceful enough until Turkish ships appeared in those waters and gave the English vessels a lively engagement."

Something like this may happen off Havana. The shore batteries of Havana are extensive, and they have plenty of ammunition. For weeks the men who manage the guns have been receiving instructions how to handle them and have been engaged in practice. A month ago, when the Sagasta ministry sent word to Blanco to prepare for war, it was officially intimated in Havana that this instruction carried with it discretion as to defending the city by aggressive tactics in the use of the means under his control.

CUBANS JOIN IN RECEPTION.

Fifth Infantry Is Given a Patriotic Greeting Upon Its Arrival in Camp at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., April 20.—[Special.]—Only the Fifth Infantry has arrived in Tampa, but the Sixth and Seventeenth are expected in the morning. Thousands of people welcomed the troops, and tonight the Cubans held the grandest demonstration ever held in this city in honor of the arrival of the soldiers who are to help make Cuba free, and in honor of the American Congress. Speeches were made by all of the leading Cubans, including Colonel Figueredo, the representative of the Cuban Junta.

A torchlight parade preceded the meeting and was participated in by hundreds of Americans. The Spanish Consul will leave Tampa tomorrow morning. Eighteen hundred troops are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

General Graham, commander of the Department of the South, will be here tomorrow en route to Key West. General Miles is expected Friday or Saturday. The troops are all quartered on a high ridge north of the city, and their camp fires attract considerable attention.

Early tomorrow morning 1,200 men will arrive from Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and Columbus, O.; 600 from Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1,200 from Plattsburg, N. Y.; 200 from Governor's Island; and 300 from Fort Porter and Fort Niagara.

FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Belief in Washington That It Will Probably Be Issued Tomorrow by the President.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The topic of absorbing interest in military circles today was the expected decision of the President and Secretary Alger upon the question of how to place the volunteer forces at the service of the government. No less than three consultations were held today at the White House on this subject, and it was finally announced that the expected call for volunteers would be issued probably tomorrow. The District militia forces have been offered to the government by General Harries, and there is some expectation that these will be the first to be drawn into the government service.

FLATLY REFUSE AN ARMISTICE.

Cuban Insurgents Tell the Autonomist Committee to Talk Through the Soldiers.

Havana, April 20.—The autonomist committee has received a letter from the insurgents saying they will not consider an armistice. If Spain wants to speak, they say, let her do so through her soldiers.

MISSION OF DIPLOMAT WHITE.

Said to Have Come from England to Advance a Broad Alliance Between the Countries.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Henry White of the United States Embassy at London is here, and it is said his mission is to sound this government on a broad convention between the United States and England which will include arbitration and some kind of alliance.

Palma's Consultation with Miles.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The statement is made on high authority that Thomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban republic in this country, in company with one of the Brigadiers of Gomez's army, has been in consultation with General Miles today, arranging for coöperation in the conduct of the campaign in Cuba against Spain. This is taken as a virtual recognition of the Cuban republic. It is stated that Palma was summoned here for this conference.

British Ask Protection at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., April 20.—[Special.]—British merchants here have addressed a note to Sir Julian Pauncefote requesting a ship to protect their interests here.

In the present epidemic of influenza it is of the highest public interest to know that medical authorities and medical syndicates specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol" as of most marvelous effects in the treatment of that complaint and throat troubles in general. Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol contains the essence of the leaves, the medicinal constituent of the plant, and must not be taken for the commercial eucalyptus oil, a sort of turpentine, abandoned long ago as an internal medicament. The common oils are discernible by their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific density through the presence of acids, and by their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tannats. The genuine Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in original packages (1 oz. vials) at all druggists.

TO CUBA IN JUNE.

Army of Invasion May Be Delayed Several Weeks.

FLEETS WILL ACT FIRST.

Blockade to Follow Reply to the Ultimatum.

GUARD FOR WHITE HOUSE.

Battleship Oregon May Have Met with Mishap.

ORDER TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Presidential approval of the resolution of Congress and the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister from Washington have presented to the War and Navy officials the problem of actual war.

There was a conference at the White House late today in which the joint army and navy operations against Spain were thoroughly discussed. The conference was attended by the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, General Miles, and Captain Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The latter bears toward the navy the same relationship and responsibility which are reposed in General Miles toward the army. He will be Secretary Long's chief adviser in matters of personnel and strategy, although the War board has lately been giving much attention to certain questions in anticipation of the conditions which now really confront the administration.

After hostilities commence the War department people believe it will not be possible to use the military force inside of three or four weeks. In the first place, it will take two or three weeks to raise the provisional army, which must be efficiently equipped and armed. It will be a matter of some days to mobilize it and to merge it with the regulars. Further time will be consumed in reorganizing the military and putting it on a war footing. This will all be preliminary to the invasion of Cuba, and it would surprise no one if active operations on the island, so far as our land forces are concerned, will not commence until the middle of June.

Obstacles Are Many.

There are numerous obstacles to a speedy carrying out of the plans of the authorities, and it will not be possible to put troops into Cuba without a great deal of delay.

There has been a good deal of gossip in the departments in regard to the part the navy will play during this period of preparation. The government has arranged a system of blockade for one thing, and this feature will undoubtedly be inaugurated as soon as the limit of time named in the ultimatum shall have expired.

The plans of the government in this respect are so serious and thorough that in a statement given out today in the State department in relation to privateering, which this government will not resort, it was stated as one of the conditions of such a program: "That blockades in order to be binding must be effective."

The Cuban ports and those of Puerto Rico will be blockaded by our ships of war. The flying squadron and some of the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet will ward off the vessels of the enemy which may have designs upon our coast. The second line of defense of the latter will be made up of the smaller craft, appropriately designated in the hopefulness of its pestering quality as the "mosquito" fleet. This force will be under the command of Commander Horace Elmer, an officer of industry and discretion, who has been engaged for some months on the work of preparation. The naval militia will aid materially in this direction.

Another feature of coast defense will be a system of control by speedy cruisers, lately converted from ocean liners, under the command of Commodore J. A. Howell, of civil war experience. The watchful attitude of the navy will be maintained while the military is being prepared. Indeed, it is no war secret to say that this condition has already been observed. It is doubtful whether the navy will assume an offensive attitude or engage in attack until the military is in readiness for Cuban invasion.

Would Attack Spain's Fleet.

Should the flying squadron meet the Spanish fleet the attack would undoubtedly be made by the American vessels. The occasion and reason for parley or the further maintenance of mere watchfulness will have passed.

The plans and purposes of the government will henceforth be guarded with the greatest care. The White House and other public buildings will be under close and special guard and it is proposed to detail members of the local militia to this duty. It is desired that no risk be run and no opportunity given for the enemy to destroy property in Washington.

General Miles purposes making a trip of inspection to points of mobilization in the South. He will probably leave within a week, accompanied by heads of staff corps in Washington, who will be concerned in equipment and transportation of troops. General Miles intends to command the invading army and will be consulted in regard to the appointments of officers as brigade and division commanders, for which there are numerous applications. For the present the headquarters of the army will be retained in Washington, and General Corbin will be retained here. When the army is in the field the headquarters will be transferred to General Miles' tent.

Telegraphic instructions were today sent to Assistant Quartermaster General Furey at Philadelphia to purchase $1,000,000 worth of supplies. The purchase will be made within ten days. The order includes a large quantity of cots, campaign hats, tentage, material for blouses, shoes, camp equipage, blankets, etc. This material is based on a schedule for 80,000 volunteers.

Much apprehension is felt over the battleship Oregon, which has been ordered from the Pacific station to join the North Atlantic fleet. The vessel should about this time be in the Straits of Magellan. Its course to the home waters will take the vessel through the track of the Spanish ships. The authorities of that nation are thoroughly acquainted, as is now known, with the intended movements of the Oregon, and the vessel presents itself as a very attractive target to the enemy. It is possible that word may be gotten to the Oregon and the vessel taken into Rio and there await convoys from the fleet.

Spring Is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine Is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for impure blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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URCHASE SUPPLIES.

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ARMY BILL PASSES.

Measure, as Amended, Is Hurried Through the House.

LESS POWER IS GRANTED.

Governors Given Authority Assigned to President.

M'KINLEY URGES ACTION.

Secretary Alger, Too, Makes Appeal for Speedy Passage.

DEBATE ON BILL IS SPIRITED.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The House today passed as an emergency war measure the bill empowering the President to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization.

Both the President and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity of the passing of the bill today, and Chairman Hull of the Military committee drove it through under whip and spur. The bill was drafted at the War department, introduced in the House yesterday, and considered and reported by the committee today. No such expedition could have been possible except under the stress of war pressure.

The bill is permanent in its character. The principal change made in the bill as introduced was that the appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the Governors of the States instead of by the President, as was proposed originally by the War department. This action conforms to the practice of the civil war.

There was a tremendous demonstration immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the President's approval of the Cuban resolutions. The galleries cheered and the members on the floor applauded vigorously.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill he introduced yesterday at the request of the War department authorizing the President to call for volunteers.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill. Mr. Sayers [Dem., Tex.] criticised the section authorizing the President to appoint the staff officers subject to the confirmation of the Senate or authorizing him to assign these officers from the regular army, the volunteer officers, or the militia.

Mr. Hull Explains.

Mr. Hull explained that the committee unanimously agreed that past precedents should be followed and the Governors of States should retain the power to appoint all regimental officers. The joint resolution passed by Congress authorizing the President to employ the militia force of the United States, he said, would not meet the present situation. He felt authorized to say that if we were to fight it would be with volunteer and not the militia forces. Mr. Hull read the following telegram, which he received from Secretary Alger this morning:

"I hope you will introduce your bill this morning. Time is very valuable. On the whole, I am inclined to think that requiring commissions to be signed by the President for the militia would be cause for action and opposition by the Governors, who naturally might feel that this was taking some of their power from them. Can you consistently change that and hasten its passage?"

Mr. Johnson [Rep., Ind.], famous as a peace advocate, at this point attempted to secure time to address the House regarding his attitude on the general situation. If war was to come, he said, he was ready to support every measure to prosecute it to a successful conclusion. But before hostilities began he thought the House should give him a chance to speak. The request was refused.

A question arose as to whether, under the provisions of the bill, additional legislation would not be necessary to permit the President to call out volunteers. To meet this defect Mr. Lacey offered an amendment authorizing the President to raise volunteers when Congress shall have authorized him to do so or when he has been authorized "to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States." The amendment was adopted.

One-Year Enlistment Defeated.

Mr. McMillin [Dem., Tenn.] moved to reduce the term of enlistment of the volunteer forces from three years, as provided in the bill, to one year. He thought many of the young men of the country would not be willing to enlist for three years. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Handy offered a substitute authorizing the enlistment of 400,000 men for the present war. He said it was distinctly a temporary measure and met the approval of eminent military authorities. The substitute was lost.

Mr. Talbert [Dem., S.C.] warned the House that war with Spain was not a light thing. Those who thought it would be over in a few days would be sadly disappointed, in his opinion. He said: "Every country in Europe may be drawn into the encounter before we get through with Spain."

Mr. Little [Dem., Ark.] offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Indian Territory shall furnish its quota.

Mr. Linney [Rep., N. C.] offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to prevent companies and regiments from selecting their own officers. The power to select officers to fill vacancies, he said, would be an incentive to enlistment. The tyrannous discipline of officers, he said, was more dreaded by soldiers that the bullets and bayonets of the enemy.

Mr. Grosvenor [Rep., O.] vigorously opposed the amendment. Its adoption, he said, would sow a seed that would grow up to death. "If I decided to make the army which is to fight this war a caucus of war politicians," said he, "I would adopt that amendment."

Mr. Grosvenor referred to the experience of the late war, which he said was against such a system. More than one-half of the officers elected at the beginning of the war he said, had retired or been retired within a year on account of their unfitness.

The Linney amendment was defeated and an amendment was adopted providing for a chaplain for each regiment.

An amendment was adopted providing that regimental and all other medical officers should keep daily records of all officers or men sick and wounded, and that upon the abandonment of the organization they should be filed in the Record and Pensions office of the War department.

Governors, Not the President.

Section 13 was amended so as to provide that the Governors of the States, instead of the President, might appoint officers of the regular army in the grades of field officers in the volunteer army, such appointments to depend upon the consent of the President.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations committee, offered as an additional section an amendment providing that all government employés called into the military or naval service of the United States while in such service should be granted leave of absence, and upon honorable discharge should be entitled to resume their employment at the same pay and grade. It also provided where necessary for temporary appointments to fill vacancies.

Mr. Faris [Rep., Ind.] said the amendment was the legitimate outgrowth of the civil service humbug. This proposition, he said, contained the biggest bounty ever contemplated to enlisting soldiers.

The amendment was defeated and the bill was then passed without division.

CUBA IS GIVEN HER DESERTS.

Significant Utterance in the Senate by Mr. Foraker in Reviewing the Recent Action.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—During the five hours of discussion in the Senate this afternoon of its recent action upon the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which several extended speeches were made by Senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions, only one point was developed. That was made by Mr. Foraker [O.] in the course of a brief statement concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic's independence. He said:

"I think quickly, speedily, possibly now, on the very day when the ultimatum has been sent to Spain, pursuant to the resolutions that passed here, this government has practically recognized the republic of Cuba, and I think possibly we will all know by tomorrow that the Cuban government is today being officially dealt with by the representatives of this government, as it should be."

His information to this effect was "positive but not official."

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Allen [Neb.]:

"That in the opinion of the Senate no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bearing bonded indebtedness of this government or that will in any manner interfere in the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National People's party platform of July, 1896."

The resolution went over under objection.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and Mr. Cockrell [Dem., Mo.] continued his speech on the Cuban question begun yesterday. In concluding he said that he desired to have passed by Congress such resolutions as would declare the Cuban patriots free and independent and that not the slightest restraint or constraint should be placed upon them.

Mr. Foraker [O.] called attention to statements made in the Senate two years ago by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, to the effect that the Cuban republic had an established form of government, administered by officials of high standing, character, and ability. He held, therefore, that if those statements were true two years ago their truth had been strongly accentuated since that time, and that it was, further, entirely proper for the United States to recognize the government of the Cubans.

Mr. Foraker read from a newspaper clipping what was said to be a semi-official statement in effect that in a formal dispatch sent by the President to the Madrid government the Attorney General had changed the term "independent government" to "stable government," the change being made because "stable" was the word of diplomacy to be employed in the circumstances.

When Minister Woodford had inquired what construction was to be placed upon the word "stable" the President had replied that it must be regarded as meaning "independent." Mr. Woodford, he said, had failed to transmit the President's meaning to the Spanish government, fearing that such statement made officially might complicate future negotiations.

Mr. Allison [Ia.] interrupted to say that he did not think there was any doubt that the correspondence with Spain would show that the President had actually demanded the independence of the Cubans.

Mr. Foraker said it was not known now whether the President had made mistakes. Only the future could properly and truthfully develop the President's position.

There were other addresses, and then Mr. Thurston said that at 12:24 o'clock today, when the President signed the Cuban resolutions sent to him by Congress, the time for party discussion had ended. All but three Senators had at one time or another voted for the resolutions which were now a law, and he thought it the duty of Senators to uphold the President and the country with equal unanimity.

"The time will come," he declared, "for discussion of the political phases of this question. Not until Cuba is made free; until her starving women and children are fed and clothed, until Spain has been driven from the Western Hemisphere forever, for God's sake, let us cease this political bickering."

Mr. Allison then presented an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating and making immediately available $473,151 with which to pay Great Britain the award for Bering Sea claims made by the joint convention of Feb. 29, 1896. He had been urged to place the amendment on this bill by the Foreign Relations committee instead of waiting for the general deficiency bill. The amendment was agreed to.

GERMANY'S UNFRIENDLY SPIRIT

Berlin Newspapers Attack the United States and Lavish Praise Upon the Spaniards.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, April 20.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—On the eve of the outbreak of war several of the leading papers here surpass themselves in imputing to America the lowest motives in forcing on the hostilities. Nothing is too good to be said of the concessions which Spain has offered, and of her heroic dignity in the hour of trial, and nothing too severe of American provocation and boasting.

REAL CRISIS IS HERE.

McKinley Gives Spain Till Saturday to Decide.

MUST LEAVE CUBA THEN.

Spanish Minister Gets Ultimatum and Departs.

WARSHIPS READY TO SAIL.

(Continued from first page.)

nity of hundreds of millions will have to be credited with the price of so many plebeian mules, bought by the King of Spain and seized by Uncle Sam. Aside from this source of supplies, with which the government is well acquainted, the War department has been notified that Tennessee at the present time occupies the same proud position in regard to mules that Kentucky does in the horse market, and all pending bids have been rejected and officers sent to the State of Andy Jackson to secure a supply for the coming campaign in Cuba.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

Merchants Object to the Revenue Bill.

Members of the Ways and Means committee are being importuned by representatives of mercantile houses for hearings on the bill which is formulated to raise revenue to defray the expenses of the war. Today hordes of interested people swooped down upon the Capitol and dogged committeemen's steps. In order to avoid them meetings were held at the residences of different members of the committee while the bill was being framed. The pressure was so great today, however, that a small concession was made and individual members listened to the tale of woe of several of the most persistent. They were not given much consolation, as it has been determined not to let anything interfere materially with the plan mapped out. It has been decided not to give any hearings, for if once the door is opened there will never be an end to talk, and when one line of business is satisfied a dozen will not be. For this reason it has been positively decided not to listen to any complaints, and the committee wishes the public to know this, as it will save them much valuable time and the protestants the trouble and expense of coming here where nothing will be accomplished.

Representative Stark of Nebraska introduced a bill today providing for the calling forth, organizing, arming, and disciplining a reserve militia, and for governing them while employed in the service. A peculiar provision is inserted in the measure which provides that letters written by the volunteers while in the service of the United States may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage—the recipient being compelled to pay for all letters received.

Instances of Union of Blue and Gray.

During the coming war there are to be many striking instances of the union of the Blue and the Gray under the Stars and Stripes, and these sentimental exhibitions will largely cluster around the army corps to be led by Fitzhugh Lee. He expects to have under him all of the Virginia troops and some from Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

Algernon Sartoris, the son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, has received from General Lee a promise of a commission on his staff, and the country will therefore be furnished with the patriotic spectacle of the grandson of U. S. Grant and the nephew of Robert E. Lee fighting side by side. Secretary Alger's son, now at Harvard, will be a special aid on the staff of General Miles, and General Lee's son, who is a cadet at West Point, has written to his father requesting permission to resign his place if he can secure a sub's commission in the militia. In harmony with her son's desire to follow in the footsteps of her father, Mrs. Sartoris has taken the necessary steps to regain her American citizenship. Under the well-recognized principle of international law, when Nellie Grant, in 1874, married Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, she acquired the citizenship of her husband and became a subject of Queen Victoria.

By the law of England and the United States an alien woman, on her marriage with a subject or citizen merges her nationality in that of her husband. There is no provision in the law of the United States for a woman resuming her citizenship, but all the continental codes enables a woman whose nationality has been changed by marriage to resume it when she becomes a widow, provided she returns to the country of her origin.

Should Mrs. Sartoris desire to marry an American there is no doubt she would immediately recover her citizenship, but as her rights in the matter are now subject to doubt in spite of her residence, it has been deemed best to have Congress intervene by means of a special act, and accordingly a bill to restore Mrs. Sartoris to citizenship was introduced into the House today by Representative Pearson of North Carolina, who is a friend of the family. Mrs. Sartoris has frequently been made the subject of gossip in regard to her matrimonial intentions, but time has disproved all of these stories, and her action in appealing to Congress to recover her lost citizenship, which an American marriage would at once restore, is generally interpreted to mean that she will remain a widow.

The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart entertained a number of friends at an informal dinner tonight. The table was prettily decorated with roses. Among the guests were the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs and Adjutant General Corbin.

The Quartermaster's department will furnish General Miles with twelve horses for members of the special staff which will be detailed for duty in the field. Secretary Alger's son, who is a student at Harvard, will probably accompany General Miles.

Patriotism of Tobacco Men.

Western tobacco manufacturers are the most reasonable set of men Congress has had dealings with for some time. In strong contrast with representatives of other mercantile interests, they are not protesting against the additional six cents tax to be imposed on their manufactures. Now that war is inevitable, they are perfectly willing to pay the higher rate, but want it to be effective on tobacco manufactured after the law takes effect. A delegation saw a number of members today and reminded the Congressmen that a distinct understanding was had with the Ways and Means committee before the Dingley law was passed on the basis of six cents a pound. They realize that war upsets many agreements, and for this reason are disposed to overlook what is considered as a breach of faith. They will be perfectly satisfied if the retroactive features are eliminated.

Reception to Mrs. James S. Harlan of Chicago.

Mrs. Harlan, wife of Justice Harlan, welcomed a number of friends at an afternoon tea today in honor of Mrs. James S. Harlan of Chicago. The attractive home of the family was decked with a quantity of spring flowers of all kinds, sweet peas being used upon the tea table, where the daughters of the household presided. Mrs. Richard D. Harlan of Rochester, wife of another son who is visiting here, was also of the receiving party. A number of friends from official residents and judicial circles were present. Among them were Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. McCallum, her daughter; Mrs. Fuller, and the Misses Fuller, Mrs. Brown, wife of Justice Brown; Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Hitt, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Misses McKenna, Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Miss Daisy Leiter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and Miss Sartoris.

A memorial from the Chicago brewers was presented today by Representative Mann praying that the Ways and Means committee allow them a rebate of 15 per cent on account of spoiled beer when the two-dollar rate goes into effect. The brewers are forced by the smaller dealers to take back all beer that spoils on their hands and make a refund.

Billy Lorimer leaves Saturday afternoon for Chicago, where he goes on private business.

For your summer outing don't forget to order a case of Cook's Imperial Champagne. Nothing equals it.

DIN GIVES THE NEWS.

Sound of Whistles Proclaims the President's Action.

WORD IS QUICKLY SPREAD

Long Blasts from Boats, Factories, and Locomotives.

EVERY ONE UNDERSTANDS IT

Residents of Chicago and the adjacent suburbs probably knew that President McKinley had attached his autograph to the intervention joint resolution before the news reached the Capitol in Washington. Workers in the busy hives of industry, women in their homes, and the school children poring over their books were informed within ten minutes after the fateful act was done.

The joint resolution became effective at 11:24 o'clock a. m., Eastern time, when President McKinley wrote his approval of the action of the Congress. The Associated Press in Chicago received the news two minutes later. It was telephoned immediately to THE TRIBUNE and by THE TRIBUNE to the Chicago Telephone company. The telephone company had arrangements all made to pass the information along to the manufacturing firms and corporations, who had agreed to blow their factory whistles and ring bells as a signal that the equivalent of a declaration of war had been signed. The whistle messages received the right of way over the telephone wires and shrill blasts announcing the deathknell of Spanish misrule in Cuba were heard in various parts of the city as early as 10:30 o'clock.

A single toot by the first engineer who got the signal was sufficient to notify scores of others within hearing radius that the expected news had been received. One after another they pulled open the valves of the engines under their control and carried the news to thousands in their homes or workshops.

The list of concerns which were to be notified of the signature of the intervention resolution was necessarily limited to half a dozen in each telephone district, but THE TRIBUNE explained last Saturday what the whistles would mean, and in many parts of the city every engineer with steam up joined in the warlike chorus. The blast was kept up for five or ten minutes in many factories, and by that time the din was deafening in the great industrial sections. Switch engines in railway yards and steam vessels on the river took up the note and added to the excitement.

Pandemonium broke loose in the Stock-Yards and reigned fully fifteen minutes. Every whistle and bell in the packing-house region was set going, and the brokers and stock men provided themselves with cowbells, gongs, and other noisemakers to increase the patriotic din.

General Manager A. S. Hibbard of the Chicago Telephone company said the half-hour following the signature of the resolution by the President was one of the busiest the company has ever experienced. The demand for connection with the newspaper offices was soon so great that the 400 day operators were given instructions to ask the subscriber if they were seeking information about the reason of the whistles blowing and to inform them of the exact nature of the news that had been received. The rush lasted until after 11 o'clock.

The Western Foundry company, 3632 South Albany avenue, was among the first to receive and act upon the signal. Its whistles were kept going fifteen minutes. The Adams & Westlake company, Orleans and Ontario streets, was also quick to respond. The signal for the Stock-Yards district was given by the Chicago Forge and Bolt company, Fortieth street and Stewart avenue, The Chicago Brewing company, 64 West North avenue; the American Brewing company, 922 North Ashland avenue; and the Independent Brewing company, 508 North Halsted street, gave the signal to other establishments in the northern and northwestern parts of the city. With few exceptions all the concerns which were mentioned in the list published last Saturday were promptly notified, and no one who received the information failed to act upon it promptly.

Signing Is Widely Heralded.

Many of the large cities yesterday celebrated the signing of the intervention resolution by the ringing of fire and factory bells, the blowing of whistles, and general rejoicing. From Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, Louisville, and other places came reports of public enthusiasm.

In Detroit the city hall bell, fire bells, and factory and steamboat whistles created pandemonium as soon as the news arrived. Vounteers flocked to the recruiting offices to offer their services. Jackson, Mich., proved worthy of "Old Hickory" by having the factory whistle blown and the fire department called out in honor of the occasion. Whistles blown all over the City of Kalamazoo, Mich., quickly filled the streets with excited crowds. Great enthusiasm reigned at Port Huron, Mich., when the telegraph ticked the announcement. Whistles were tied down at all the factories and bells were rung all over the city. Lansing and Grand Rapids also reported excitement.

At Springfield, O., the battery fired a national salute. St. Louis was awakened by the ringing of twenty-eight fire bells, the discharge of guns, and the waving of flags in all parts of the city. At El Paso, Tex., a salute of twenty guns was fired and the city was decorated with flags by midnight. Rock Island, Ill., celebrated the event by the blowing of whistles and the display of flags.

TRAIN ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Two Men Stop the Santa Fe Overland in California, Kill the Engineer, and Rifle the Mail.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20.—The Santa Fé overland No. 1, west-bound, was held up at the Mojave River bridge, two miles west of Oro Grande, in San Bernardino County, at 20:20 o'clock this morning.

Engineer Gifford was killed by one of the robbers, who was mortally wounded by Gifford in an exchange of shots.

The robbers flagged the train at the approach to the bridge, and boarding the engine took the engineer and fireman back to the express car and endeavored to detach it from the passenger coach, but could not uncouple it. They succeeded in cutting off the mail car, and compelled the engineer to pull it up to the siding. Here they rifled the mail car and secured the registered mail.

They then backed down to the train again and were proceeding to the express car when Engineer Gifford opened fire on them with a revolver. He fatally wounded one of the robbers, Paul Jones of Oro Grande, but the other escaped, after shooting Gifford with a charge of buckshot. Gifford died at once. Express Messenger Mott remained on the rear platform of the express car. The train with the body of the engineer proceeded to this city. The Sheriff arrived at the scene at 6 o'clock this morning and tracked the other robber to Cummings' ranch and into the hills. He had a horse. His identity is unknown. The robber got nothing but the registered mail.

It is stated that Messenger Mott fired the shot which killed Engineer Mifford and wounded one of the robbers. He fired at them as they approached the car, believing them both to be robbers. The trainmen, however, tell a different story.

IOWA'S CHERRIES ARE SOUR.

Alleged Actress Sisters Sue for Damages on Account of Certain Newspaper Comments.

Des Moines, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—The far-famed Cherry sisters filed a petition in the Polk County District Court here this afternoon against Strauss & Dawson, publishers of the Des Moines Leader. They allege libel and ask $15,000 damages. On Feb. 22, the petition sets forth, the Leader contained an article in which Effie was called "an old jade, spavined"; Addie "a frisky filly, knock-kneed and string halt," and Jessie "had legs without calves, as classic in their outlines as a broom handle." W. H. Crosby, the attorney of the sisters, says this is but the beginning of a series of libel suits against the papers of the nation for their stories on the Cherries.

WINE OF CARDUI

AFFLICTED WOMEN.

ALEXANDRIA, IND., Nov. 8th.
I have been greatly afflicted. I suffered eight years with terrible bearing-down pains, dragging sensation in the limbs, and soreness in the lower bowels. I could hardly stand on my feet. I had serious female trouble for five months at a time. I began to bloat, and some thought I had dropsy. Three physicians that I consulted did not benefit me much. In reading the Ladies' Birthday Almanac one day I saw what McElree's Wine of Cardui had done for other suffering women, and I wrote you about it. You advised me to take Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. I got the medicine from my druggist, and after trying it cannot praise it too highly. I passed last month without any pain. I do wish every weak and suffering woman knew about Wine of Cardui.
MRS. KATIE L. MCKNIGHT.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

What agonies women do suffer! Those terrible, bearing down, dragging pains, with the accompanying drains upon the system! People would be astonished to know how many women die of these troubles every year. Thousands of others never have a day free from suffering. They are often martyrs to their own modesty. They don't like to say anything about this kind of sickness. They think if they go to a physician he will want to examine them, and probably prescribe some abhorrent local treatment. They keep silent, and suffer on and on, making themselves and their families very unhappy. What a change a little Wine of Cardui makes for such a women! It has brought real happiness to more homes than any other medicine that women can buy. It cures female troubles. It puts a woman in perfect physical condition. Then she is fitted for all the duties of wifehood and motherhood. Wine of Cardui does all this wonderful work in the privacy of a woman's own home. No private examinations or local treatment are necessary for the adoption of this treatment. You can get the medicine at any drugstore. Ask for Wine of Cardui.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Price is $1.00 Per Bottle.

WINE OF CARDUI

POLO OFF FOR HOME.

(Continued from first page.)

cordial feeling toward America, and Spanish ships had found it a pleasure to salute ships of the American navy. Now, however, a war was being precipitated by an attack upon Spain's honor, and against this every spark of Spanish loyalty would be aroused.

Final Defiance Before Leaving.

"It is no longer a question of retaining Cuba," said Lieutenant de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain—since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba, and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine.

"These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain, after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men. We recognize the gallantry of the American navy and the notable heroes of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes, and their blood is in the veins of those now called upon to defend her honor.

"I speak after recently talking with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and torpedo boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment—namely: that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send many of them to the bottom; superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

Lieutenant de Carantha spoke with great earnestness, and his statement was taken in notes and authorized.

The departure of the Spanish party brought to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish Legation. At 11:20 o'clock the Minister received from the State department a copy of the ultimatum and immediately demanded his passports in the following letter:

"Legacion de Espana, Washington, April 20, 1898.—Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and approved today by the President is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be intrusted to the French Ambassador and to the Austro-Hungarian Minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

"LUIS POLO DE BERNABE."

"Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, etc."

Minister Gets His Passports.

The passports reached the Minister at 4 p. m. They were accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in which the Secretary expressed his regret that the Minister had felt called upon to take this step. The passports were in the usual printed form, the name of the Minister being inserted, with the statement that he was about to travel abroad. During the afternoon the legation was in great confusion as the actual moving of archives and records progressed. These were carried to large vans and taken then to the Austrian Legation. Despite this disorder of moving Ambassadors, Ministers, and diplomatic secretaries kept calling in a constant stream. They had been officially informed of the Minister's purpose to depart, as he had written a note to each foreign representative immediately after calling for his passports. The callers included representatives of nearly every foreign establishment in Washington. The Spanish Legation is now closed. An attendant remained there tonight simply to clear up the effects of hasty departure, but the official existence of the legation is terminated.

The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon. It had come here by appointment of the Cuban Autonomist Cabinet, for the main purpose of effecting a reciprocity treaty. Señor Angulo was at the head of the delegation. He left for New York at 4 p. m., and his associates accompanied him. Thus both the representatives of Spain and of Spanish rule in Cuba have terminated their relations here.

Sends Word to Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., April 20.—[Special.]—J. Enoch Thompson, Spanish Consul in this city, tonight received an official dispatch from Señor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister at Washington, stating that he would leave Washington tonight for Niagara Falls and would arrive in Toronto on Saturday. It is expected that the Spanish Minister and his staff will remain here for the present and will likely made Toronto their headquarters during hostilities.

Consuls in Florida Also Leave.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 20.—[Special.]—Señor Potous, Spanish Consul for this city, left here tonight, being recalled by his country through the Spanish Minister at Washington. It is reported that the Spanish Consuls at Key West (now at Tampa), Tampa, Fernandina, and other points have all closed their offices and have left for New York to sail for home. The Spanish interests here were left under the protection of the British Vice Consul. Personally, Señor Potous was popular here and Mr. Huau, the Cuban Junta chief, and many others shook him by the hand as he left. He declared that he would go to Cuba and fight for his country. He predicted victory for Spain.

Pope Not to Receive Cuba.

Madrid, April 20.—There is no foundation for the story published in Rome that Spain has or will offer Cuba to the Pope, so that the latter may surrender the island to the United States, thus enabling Spain to escape the humiliation of a surrender to the United States. The idea is ridiculed in Spanish official circles here. The Spaniards say they will never renounce Cuba without a heroic struggle.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For Dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles as well as for preventing colds and checking pneumonia this great whiskey has no equal.

Insist upon securing it from your druggist or grocer.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

A cup of JAPAN TEA

"invigorates in the morning and refreshes at night."

Every pound of tea shipped from Japan is critically inspected by the Japanese officials and pronounced pure and of high quality.

All good grocers sell Japan Tea.

A BENSON'S PLASTER

applied over the seat of pain cures it whether it be sharp and shooting, dull and aching, steady or intermittent; curing the ailment whether Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Sprains, or Joint Inflammations, etc.

The only Porous Plaster of Positive Medicinal Virtue.

Insist upon a Benson's. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Thursday, May 5, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, rubber goods, pens, pen holders, pencils, ink, mucilage, glass goods, rulers, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles respectively, and at such times, and from such places, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, for the use of any branch of the Department or postal service.

Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the probable quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and the conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part.

JAMES A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office of Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 200 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1898.—Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, May 2, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened for furnishing subsistence stores, as follows: Pork, bacon, flour, canned fish, fruits, meats, soups and vegetables; coffee, teas, sugars, salt, soaps, stationery, handkerchiefs, matches, towels, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office. O. E. SMITH, Major, C. S., U. S. Army Purchasing Commissary.

STABLE OF WINNERS

J. W. Schorr Continues to Land Southern Stakes.

MACY IS IN FINE FETTLE.

He Captures the Chickasaw Handicap Under a Pull.

AMERICANS LOSE AT EPSOM.

Sandia and St. Cloud Unplaced in the City and Suburban.

RESULTS ON THE OTHER TRACKS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 20.—[Special.]—John W. Schorr followed up his win of the Derby by landing the Chickasaw Handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth, with his 4-year-old colt Macy. Carrying 114 pounds and conceding from 10 to 14 pounds to his company, Macy ran a race which created the impression that with 105 pounds up it would take a first-class horse to beat him in the big Eastern handicaps for which his owner is determined to send him. The colt could not reasonably have been asked to give more weight away than he did, but the prestige of his stable made him a 2 to 5 favorite at the post. He simply galloped all the way, waiting under wraps upon Buckvidere and Good Times, who set a warm pace. Burns let him down at the ninth pole and he went by the leaders as though they were standing still and won with his mouth open by a length from Remp, who passed out Buckvidere in the run for home. The time, 1:50¾, was remarkably fast for this sandy track.

The reaction after Derby day did not have a noticeable effect upon the attendance, which was well up to the average. Macy and his stable companion, Cathedral, the latter in the five-furlong race for 2-year-olds, were the strongest favorites of the day. Cathedral went to the post at 1 to 8, and the race was only an improving gallop for him. Corrigan's filly, Chimura, a half sister to Riley, beat the second choice, Clarence B., who had Martin up, by a head for the place. Chimura was the extreme outsider in the betting and she gave promise of developing into a useful filly.

Belle Ward, Hugh Penny's full sister, won her maiden race from a good company in a six furlong dash for 3-year-old fillies, in which Saratoga was made favorite. Saratoga made the early running, but tired in the stretch and was passed by Belle Ward and Empress Josephine, who fought it out, Belle Ward winning by a head.

The Sheridan-winded Nimrod, favorite in the mile selling race, was only a sixteenth of a mile. Conley made too much use of Sidonian in the early part of the race and was beaten a head by Sedan. Foreseen, with Burns up, was backed from 2 to 1 to even money in the five-furlong sprint, but Martin got Nicholas, the second choice, away in front and Foreseen nor anything else could get near enough to him to make him quit.

The nine-furlong race was merely a workout for Andy Blakeley's giant Snowdown, who has never been beaten in a hurdle race. My Luck fell at the last jump and his jockey, Egerson, escaped uninjured from what looked like an ugly spill.

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Belle Ward, 101 (Hothersall)	9	2½	2½	1½	1½
8-1	Emp. Josephine, 101 (Bar't)	5	4½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Sarasota, 98 (T. Burns)	2	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:18. Pearl, 106 pounds; Pearl Walker, 110; Laverna, 99; Reefer, 97; Cuba Free, 109; Aspasia Lee, 109; Rose, 103. Finished as named. Winner, b. f., 3, by Luke Blackburn—Maud Ward. Start good. Won driving. Aspasia would have pressed Empress strong wide into the stretch, but fought it out gamely.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, 2-year-olds, allowances:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-30	Cathedral, 115 (T. Burns)	3	2½	1½	1½	1½
100-1	Chimura, 103 (G. Janes)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
4- 1	Clarence B., 110 (W. M'n)	2	3hk	3½	3½	3½

Time, :58½. Oddity, 102 pounds; Fizzle, 102, finished as named. Winner, c. c. by Imp. Sir Modred—Semper Paratus. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Martin was pinned next the rails.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $300, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Sedan, 98 (Crowhurst)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
7-2	Sidonian, 110 (Conley)	4	3½	1½	1½	2½
7-5	Bascon, 104 (Gardner)	1	1hk	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:44½. Tony Honing, 101 pounds; C. S. Bush, 103; Nimrod, 109; Red, 101; and Robert Bonner, 102, finished as named. Winner, br. g. 4, by Iroquois—Semaphore. Start good. It was a driving finish, Robert Bonner had no speed.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, 4-year-old and upward, Chickasaw Handicap, $500 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-5	Macy, 104 (T. Burns)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Remp, 106 (Beauchamp)	3	2½	3½	4½	2½
10-1	Buckvidere, 100 (Hother'll)	1	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:50¾. Good Times, 100½; Marquise, 98, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 4, by Hindoo—Alga. Start good. Won galloping. Good Times sulked. Marquise ran a dull race.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Nicholas, 117 (W. Martin)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-5	Forester, 107 (T. Burns)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Dawn, 95½ (Holden)	3	7hk	5½	4hk	3hk

Time, 1:04⅘. High Noon, 103½ pounds; Kocsio, 103; Easter Eve, 96; Bobsquet, 96; Forfeit, 96; and Hill Billy, 97, finished as named. Winner, b. h., 5, by Alexander—Aunt Betsy. Start fair. Won in a gallop. Nicholas got away running. Easter Eve stopped. High Noon was badly handled.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, over five hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	2½	4½	5½	Fin.
1-5	Snowdown, 146 (T. Murphy)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Alfonsina, 133 (Houston)	6	2hr	2hr	2hr	2hr
6-1	Uncle Jim, 141 (C. Brown)	3	5hr	3hr	3hr	3hr

Time, 2:08¾. Miss Orr, 136 pounds; Belva, 133; and My Luck, 140, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 5, by Tidy—Jamesine—Charity. Start good. Won easily. My Luck turned a somersault over the last hurdle. Egerson escaped with a shaking up.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 7 furlongs—Timemaker, 116 pounds; J. A. Grey, 99; Perrow, 111; Banished, 104.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Basquil, Jim Flood, 112 pounds; The Parrotmouthed, 108; Millstream, 105; Porfeon, 97; Ben Frost, 96; Tola Simmons, 94; Berwell, 88.

Third race, ¼ mile, New Gayoso Hotel Stakes, for 2-year-olds, selling, sweepstakes—Sea Lion, 105 pounds; Cambrian, 97; Scottish Grit, 95; Wyndcott, 95; Lizzie Agnes, 90.

Fourth race, 9-16 mile—Lieber Anton, 113 pounds; Onatavia, Climacus, Katie Gibbons, 105; Sir George, 102.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Nover, 111 pounds; Ajalon, Wolsey, 107; Protus, Story Teller, 106; Hester, 104; Gold Corn, 102; Al Lone, 99; Tachus, 96; Oninoor, 95; Perspective, 93; Lady Britannic, Ran Dazso, 102; Ma Angeline, 88.

INGLESIDE TALENT WRONG.

Major Hooker and Won't Dance, Odds On Favorites, Fail to Justify the Faith in Them.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—[Special.]—Two horses from the Corrigan stable, Major Hooker and Won't Dance, came near to putting the talent out of the business at Ingleside today. Both were 5-to-2 odds on favorites and both were beaten. The Major turned up in the first race, Apple Jack, an in and outer of the most elastic proportions, without backing of account, beat him in a leisurely sort of way. In the last race Won't Dance was bet on as a certainty. She was soon in her warm up and ran sorely. Rubicon, also heavily backed, won in a gallop.

The impressive bit of racing was that of Olinthus, in the Schreiber Stakes. He was cut off on the turn for home and impeded by Obsidian and Excursion in the stretch, but overcame all troubles and won handily by a length in 1:02¼. Summaries:

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-5	Apple Jack, 105 (Mackiln)	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-5	Maj. Hooker, 105 (Clawson)	6	2½	2½	2½	2½
12-1	Texarcana, 105 (Piggott)	1	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:44½. Hobenolus, Rosa, Nihau, Scintillate, and Brown Prince finished as named. Joe Levy left at the post. Start good. Won easily. Winner, br. c., by Rhadamanthus—Rouser. Rouser was away slowly, none too well handled, and most unluckily.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Miss Lynah, 106 (Thorpe)	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
7-5	San Mateo, 113 (Clayton)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Hilsaf, 103 (Bullman)	6	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:14¼. Loch Ness, Major Cook, Queen Nubia, Break o' Day, Alma, Frank James, Salisbury II., Fly, Torpedo, and Tim Murphy finished as named. Start fair. Won in a hard drive. Lynah was a marvel of speed. She ran San Mateo into submission early.

Third race, 1¼ miles, handicap, over 5 hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	2½	4½	5½	Fin.
7-5	Our Climate, 150 (Doane)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
20-1	Geo. Palmer, 130 (Wilkins)	5	2hr	2hr	2hr	2hr
6-5	Tortoni, 133 (Kinney)	2	3hr	3hr	3hr	3hr

Time, 2:29. Monita, Governor Rudd, Huntsman, and Gold Dust finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop. Climate is a clever hurdler and outclassed his field. Palmer ran a good race under bad management. As ridden, Tortoni and Monita had no chances.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, the Schreiber Stakes, $1,000 guaranteed:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-10	Olinthus, 123 (H. Shields)	3	5hr	3½	2½	1½
2- 1	Excursion, 118 (Thorpe)	4	4hr	4½	3½	2½
1- 2	Obsidian, 118 (Piggott)	1	2hr	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:02¼. Mossbrae, Ach, and Rattler finished as named. Winner, ch. c. by Red Iron—Lily Wright. Start good. Olinthus was driving all through the stretch. He was cut off as the field spread on the turn, and impeded several times by Excursion and Obsidian.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	McCleary, 106 (C. Graham)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
10-1	Sen. Quay, 102 (W. Dean)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Nat P., 108 (J. Perkins)	9	6½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15¾. Ada Russell, 101 pounds; Hofman, 108; Haco, 107; Udine, 99; Mary Wilgus, 99; Scottie D., 91; Clinton Park, 97½; Can Remember, 102; Ennomia, 103; Dr. Pitts, 104; and Spinnaker, 111, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 3, by Burlington—Ojista. Post 15 minutes. Start fair. Won driving hard. Spinnaker was almost left. Sam showed early speed. So did Ennomia.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Fasig, 102 (Southard)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Loyalty, 107 (J. Swegels)	5	4½	3hr	3½	2½
15-1	Elsina, 101 (Nutt)	10	8	7	2½	3k

Time, 1:49¾. Rey del Mar, 110 pounds; Rockwood, 106; Kingstone, 107; Sidkel, 110; Carrie Lyle, 105; Elypia, 103; Cynthia H., 101; Dovejoy, 103; Jack Hayes, 103; Mrs. Bradshaw, 105; and Helen Merceda, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 5, by Rossington—Rosemary. Post 15 minutes. Start fair. Won easily. Sidkel was left. Sidkel showed speed for a half mile.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, purse $250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	⅛	Str.	Fin.
7-5	McCarren, 113 (Overton)	3	2½	2½	1nk
6-5	Ned Wickes, 108 (J. Gardner)	2	1½	1½	2½
20-1	Duke of Baden, 108 (Sullivan)	1	3½	3½	3½

Time, :56¾. Shinfane, 113 pounds; L. Pillott Jr., 108; Scarlet and Green, 105; Charlo, 108; Joe Zarra, 105; and Joe Fowler, 108, finished as named. Winner, b. c. by Bishop Humility. Start good. Won cleverly. Shinfane ran away a quarter of a mile.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Richard J., 106 (J. Hill)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Mazeppa, 106 (Sheppard)	1	3½	3½	3½	2½
12-1	Halton, 109 (T. Burns)	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Meddler, 109 pounds; John Boone, 112; Aunt Maggie, 91; Aunt Jane, 106; Eggler, 99; Hanlon, 106; and Rotherwick finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Morello—Bonnie Leaf. Start good. Won in a gallop. Halton closed fast. John Boone ran well for five furlongs.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Happy Ten, Tenpins, Volzetta, 90 pounds; Omaha, 102; Leo Cole, Ben Walker, Suenell, 95; Demosthenes, 99; Melba, 100; Aberegate, 102; Coronatus, 105; Burnap, Oxnard, 110.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Madam Gerst, Oriental M., Allie Belle, 89 pounds; Albert L., 91; May Agnes, 96; Jolly Jack, 98; Rockwall, Plasjengen, Chenille, 104; The Plana, Albert Vale, 105; Braxey, 106; Violet Parsons, 108.

Third race, 1 mile—Jim Gaffney, 90 pounds; Albert S., 97; Evaline, Elkin, Panchita II., 100; Sister Stella, 101; Halton, 107; J. H. C., 108; What Next, 110; Nick, 112; Jim Brady, 115.

Fourth race, 9-16 mile—Marchmont, Bannie, Dixie Dinmont, Haruko, Holy Sally, Salvarse, Sis Vic, 102 pounds; Orsino, 105; Chancellor, Rhinelander, Blenheim, Jephtha, 106; Kentucky Colonel, 113; Great Land, 118.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Nellie, 97 pounds; Nellie, 99; Vannessa, Kirk, 103; Pop Dixon, 104; Royal Choice, 106; Frank Jaubert, 107; L. Wordsman, 109; Sly Member, 110; Jane, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Holy Land, 93 pounds; Nemo, 94; Lauretta B., 95; Onagon, 96; Alabaster, 98; Bertha Nell, 99; Jennie Jones, Jacket, 102; Tit for Tat, 103; Pinchback, 105; John Boone, Doc Turbiville, 105; Everest, 106; Cyclone, 107; Panchita II., 110.

Bennings Summaries April 20.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Decanter, 102 (O'Leary)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-2	First Fruit, 102 (O'Connor)	2	2h	2h	2h	2h
2-1	Charentus, 112 (H. Lewis)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:04½. Calculation, 98 pounds; Continental, 115; Filament, 97; Sallust, 90; and Our Breezy, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Deceiver—Maudlin. Start poor. Won easily. Decanter got the best of the break. Filament had no speed.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Dusky Essey, 108 (Hall)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	D'ch's Annette, 100 (Forbes)	4	4h	5½	2½	2k
5-2	Sophomore, 100 (Gee)	1	2½	2½	4½	3½

Time, 1:17. Jim Ryan, 108 pounds; Lady Exile, 104; Subject, 107; Cavalleria, 112; Mechanus, 107; Hilee, 108; Judge Wilcox, 104; Waterhouse, 104; Silver Bell, 108; and The Recruit, 104, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by F. Barrett's ch. g. Leonardo—Carita. Start poor. Won easily. Miss Marks got the worst of the start. Tryan, Lady Exile, and Hilee, were off badly.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $300, selling, high-weight:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Ortolan, 99 (O'Connor)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-1	Sir Dick, 90 (Seaton)	7	3½	2½	1½	2½
8-1	King T., 113 (H. Lewis)	3	2½	3½	6½	3k

Time, 1:47. Festa, 96 pounds; Atlantus, 101; Squan, 106; and Passover, 109, finished as named. Winner, br. h., 5, by Kingston—Ortolan. Start good. Won easily. King T. came very strong.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Louise N., 108 (Penn)	2	4½	4½	2½	1k
4-5	Lucid, 108 (Littlefield)	1	2½	1½	1½	2½
3-1	Plantain, 92 (Sloane)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:25. Giles Shine, 89 pounds; and Tinkler, 89, finished as named. Winner, ch. m., 5, by Luke Blackburn—Louise D. Start good. Won driving. It was a hard fight the last furlong. Giles Shine had early speed.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, maidens, 6½ furlongs—Frisical, 108 pounds; Fingal, Oifald, 110; Jim Change, Sophomore, 103; Major Baby, Inquisitor, 96; Duchess Annette, 91.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Brown Flirt, 92 pounds; Maid of the Meadows, Specialist, Claptrap, 97; Tyranny, 93; Rex Light, Extreme, 100; Islington, 103; General Mart Gary, 104.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Twinkler, 96 pounds; Tularie, 10; Little Cripple, 109; Grady, 112; Del Paso II., 112.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Emma Rey, 100 pounds; Lady Ashley, 105; Mistleton, 106; Daisy F., 107; Don Luis, 107; Watomba, 108; Odds On, 112.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Justine, 104 pounds; Loch Ness, 109; Alvero, 110; Rapido, 110; Charles A., 110; Metairie, 110; Red Glenn, 110; Treachery, 110; Daylight, 113; Paul Pry, 115.

Sixth race, ⅛ mile—Bonnie Lone, 98 pounds; Widow Jones, 105; May W., 106; Buckwa, 109; Geyser, 110; Libertine, 112.

McCafferty Is Still Bidding Up.

Cincinnati, O., April 20.—[Special.]—The weather was cool at Newport today and the attendance light. Richard J., W. M. Rogers' Marello—Bonnie Leaf colt, won the last race at three-quarters of a mile in a gallop. He was entered to be sold for $800 and was boosted to $1,105 by Charles McCafferty, but was protected by his owner.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Friar John, 108 (J. Matt'ws)	9	2½	1½	1½	1½
13-5	The Monon, 108 (Sullivan)	1	4½	3h	2½	2½
7-5	Oxnard, 110 (J. Gardner)	5	3½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:42⅘. Frisco Ben, 106 pounds; Leo Cole, 102; Dudley E., 108; Brown Gal, 101; Ups and Downs, 106; Bigstaff, 102; Fixed Star, 108; and Volzette, 97, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Vagabond—Acra. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won handily. Brown Gal showed speed for five furlongs. She is a crazy actor. Dudley E. showed some speed. He was poorly ridden. Frisco Ben will bear watching.

Second race, ½ mile, purse $250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	⅛	Str.	Fin.
9-2	Spinebuster, 110 (Hill)	5	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Flying Bird, 110 (J. Gardner)	1	1½	1½	2½
7-2	Fansy H., 110 (Aker)	6	4h	2½	3½

Time, :49¾. Frances Reed, 110 pounds; Protect, 110; Tut Tut, 110; Glad Hand, 110; Contravene, 110; Becky Ban, 110; Ononu, 110; Except, 110; Glasnevin, 110; and Pella H., 110, finished as named. Winner, ch. f. by Spokane—Narka. Start good. Won handily. Flying Bird got a running start. Frances Reed was off poorly.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	McCleary, 106 (C. Graham)	2	2½	2½	2½	1k
10-1	Sen. Quay, 102 (W. Dean)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Nat P., 108 (J. Perkins)	9	6½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15¾. Ada Russell, 101 pounds; Hofman, 108; Haco, 107; Udine, 99; Mary Wilgus, 99; Scottie D., 91; Clinton Park, 97½; Can Remember, 102; Ennomia, 103; Dr. Pitts, 104; and Spinnaker, 111, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 3, by Burlington—Ojista. Post 15 minutes. Start fair. Won driving hard. Spinnaker was almost left. Sam showed early speed. So did Ennomia.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Fasig, 102 (Southard)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Loyalty, 107 (J. Swegels)	5	4½	3h	3½	2½
15-1	Elsina, 101 (Nutt)	10	8	7	2½	3k

Time, 1:49¾. Rey del Mar, 110 pounds; Rockwood, 106; Kingstone, 107; Sidkel, 110; Carrie Lyle, 105; Elypia, 103; Cynthia H., 101; Dovejoy, 103; Jack Hayes, 103; Mrs. Bradshaw, 105; and Helen Merceda, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 5, by Rossington—Rosemary. Post 15 minutes. Start fair. Won easily. Sidkel showed speed for a half mile.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, purse $250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	⅛	Str.	Fin.
7-5	McCarren, 113 (Overton)	3	2½	2½	1nk
6-5	Ned Wickes, 108 (J. Gardner)	2	1½	1½	2½
20-1	Duke of Baden, 108 (Sullivan)	1	3½	3½	3½

Time, :56¾. Shinfane, 113 pounds; L. Pillott Jr., 108; Scarlet and Green, 105; Charlo, 108; Joe Zarra, 105; and Joe Fowler, 108, finished as named. Winner, b. c. by Bishop Humility. Start good. Won cleverly. Shinfane ran away a quarter of a mile.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Richard J., 106 (J. Hill)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Mazeppa, 106 (Sheppard)	1	3½	3½	3½	2½
12-1	Halton, 109 (T. Burns)	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Meddler, 109 pounds; John Boone, 112; Aunt Maggie, 91; Aunt Jane, 106; Eggler, 99; Hanlon, 106; and Rotherwick finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Morello—Bonnie Leaf. Start good. Won in a gallop. Halton closed fast. John Boone ran well for five furlongs.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Happy Ten, Tenpins, Volzetta, 90 pounds; Omaha, 102; Leo Cole, Ben Walker, Suenell, 95; Demosthenes, 99; Melba, 100; Aberegate, 102; Coronatus, 105; Burnap, Oxnard, 110.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Madam Gerst, Oriental M., Allie Belle, 89 pounds; Albert L., 91; May Agnes, 96; Jolly Jack, 98; Rockwall, Plasjengen, Chenille, 104; The Plana, Albert Vale, 105; Braxey, 106; Violet Parsons, 108.

Third race, 1 mile—Jim Gaffney, 90 pounds; Albert S., 97; Evaline, Elkin, Panchita II., 100; Sister Stella, 101; Halton, 107; J. H. C., 108; What Next, 110; Nick, 112; Jim Brady, 115.

Fourth race, 9-16 mile—Marchmont, Bannie, Dixie Dinmont, Haruko, Holy Sally, Salvarse, Sis Vic, 102 pounds; Orsino, 105; Chancellor, Rhinelander, Blenheim, Jephtha, 106; Kentucky Colonel, 113; Great Land, 118.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Nellie, 97 pounds; Nellie, 99; Vannessa, Kirk, 103; Pop Dixon, 104; Royal Choice, 106; Frank Jaubert, 107; L. Wordsman, 109; Sly Member, 110; Jane, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Holy Land, 93 pounds; Nemo, 94; Lauretta B., 95; Onagon, 96; Alabaster, 98; Bertha Nell, 99; Jennie Jones, Jacket, 102; Tit for Tat, 103; Pinchback, 105; John Boone, Doc Turbiville, 105; Everest, 106; Cyclone, 107; Panchita II., 110.

Bennings Summaries April 20.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Decanter, 102 (O'Leary)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-2	First Fruit, 102 (O'Connor)	2	2h	3h	2h	2h
2-1	Charentus, 112 (H. Lewis)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:04½. Calculation, 98 pounds; Continental, 115; Filament, 97; Sallust, 90; and Our Breezy, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Deceiver—Maudlin. Start poor. Won easily. Decanter got the best of the break. Filament had no speed.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Dusky Essey, 108 (Hall)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	D'ch's Annette, 100 (Forbes)	4	4h	5½	2½	2k
5-2	Sophomore, 100 (Gee)	1	2½	2½	4½	3½

Time, 1:17. Jim Ryan, 108 pounds; Lady Exile, 104; Subject, 107; Cavalleria, 112; Mechanus, 107; Hilee, 108; Judge Wilcox, 104; Waterhouse, 104; Silver Bell, 108; and The Recruit, 104, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by F. Barrett's ch. g. Leonardo—Carita. Start poor. Won easily. Miss Marks got the worst of the start. Tryan, Lady Exile, and Hilee, were off badly.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $300, selling, high-weight:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Ortolan, 99 (O'Connor)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-1	Sir Dick, 90 (Seaton)	7	3½	2½	1½	2½
8-1	King T., 113 (H. Lewis)	3	2½	3½	6½	3k

Time, 1:47. Festa, 96 pounds; Atlantus, 101; Squan, 106; and Passover, 109, finished as named. Winner, br. h., 5, by Kingston—Ortolan. Start good. Won easily. King T. came very strong.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Louise N., 108 (Penn)	2	4½	4½	2½	1k
4-5	Lucid, 108 (Littlefield)	1	2½	1½	1½	2½
3-1	Plantain, 92 (Sloane)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:25. Giles Shine, 89 pounds; and Tinkler, 89, finished as named. Winner, ch. m., 5, by Luke Blackburn—Louise D. Start good. Won driving. It was a hard fight the last furlong. Giles Shine had early speed.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, maidens, 6½ furlongs—Frisical, 108 pounds; Fingal, Oifald, 110; Jim Change, Sophomore, 103; Major Baby, Inquisitor, 96; Duchess Annette, 91.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Brown Flirt, 92 pounds; Maid of the Meadows, Specialist, Claptrap, 97; Tyranny, 93; Rex Light, Extreme, 100; Islington, 103; General Mart Gary, 104.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Twinkler, 96 pounds; Tularie, 10; Little Cripple, 109; Grady, 112; Del Paso II., 112.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Emma Rey, 100 pounds; Lady Ashley, 105; Mistleton, 106; Daisy F., 107; Don Luis, 107; Watomba, 108; Odds On, 112.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Justine, 104 pounds; Loch Ness, 109; Alvero, 110; Rapido, 110; Charles A., 110; Metairie, 110; Red Glenn, 110; Treachery, 110; Daylight, 113; Paul Pry, 115.

Sixth race, ⅛ mile—Bonnie Lone, 98 pounds; Widow Jones, 105; May W., 106; Buckwa, 109; Geyser, 110; Libertine, 112.

McCafferty Is Still Bidding Up.

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Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Friar John, 108 (J. Matt'ws)	9	2½	1½	1½	1½
13-5	The Monon, 108 (Sullivan)	1	4½	3h	2½	2½
7-5	Oxnard, 110 (J. Gardner)	5	3½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:42⅘. Frisco Ben, 106 pounds; Leo Cole, 102; Dudley E., 108; Brown Gal, 101; Ups and Downs, 106; Bigstaff, 102; Fixed Star, 108; and Volzette, 97, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Vagabond—Acra. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won handily. Brown Gal showed speed for five furlongs. She is a crazy actor. Dudley E. showed some speed. He was poorly ridden. Frisco Ben will bear watching.

Second race, ½ mile, purse $250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	⅛	Str.	Fin.
9-2	Spinebuster, 110 (Hill)	5	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Flying Bird, 110 (J. Gardner)	1	1½	1½	2½
7-2	Fansy H., 110 (Aker)	6	4h	2½	3½

Time, :49¾. Frances Reed, 110 pounds; Protect, 110; Tut Tut, 110; Glad Hand, 110; Contravene, 110; Becky Ban, 110; Ononu, 110; Except, 110; Glasnevin, 110; and Pella H., 110, finished as named. Winner, ch. f. by Spokane—Narka. Start good. Won handily. Flying Bird got a running start. Frances Reed was off poorly.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	McCleary, 106 (C. Graham)	2	2½	2½	2½	1k
10-1	Sen. Quay, 102 (W. Dean)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Nat P., 108

FITZ-SIMONS TO LEAD

Appointed General Commanding First Brigade, I. N. G.

RESUMES HIS OLD POST.

Accepts Governor's Offer in View of Impending War.

VETERAN OF THE REBELLION

Cavalry and Artillery at Sheridan Start South.

MANY REGIMENTS ON THE MOVE.

General Charles Fitz-Simons was appointed yesterday to the command of the First Brigade, I. N. G., to succeed General H. A. Wheeler, recently relieved by Governor Tanner. General Fitz-Simons thus resumes his old post, which he held for twelve years prior to the election of Governor Altgeld. As he expresses it himself, he resigned his command "suddenly, precipitately, and involuntarily" shortly after Governor Altgeld was inaugurated.

General Fitz-Simons said last night that he had received the offer of a command ten days ago, and in view of the approaching war felt constrained to accept it. He telegraphed to Governor Tanner during the afternoon as follows:

I will accept the command of the First Brigade, I. N. G. War is too near to decline such an offer.
CHARLES FITZ-SIMONS.

The following reply was received:

General Charles Fitz-Simons, Chicago: Your telegram received. Have issued commission to you today as General of the First Brigade.
JOHN R. TANNER.

General Fitz-Simons said he had made no plans regarding the formation of his staff except that he would request the Governor to detail Colonel Henry B. Maxwell, now on the Governor's staff, as Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade. The roster of the staff will be submitted to the Governor, and when approved by him an order making the appointments will be issued by General Fitz-Simons.

It is well known that Colonel Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment, who has been in command of the brigade since General Wheeler was relieved, prefers the command of his regiment to any other post. General Fitz-Simons said Colonel Turner could have been Brigadier General if he had cared to accept the position.

General Fitz-Simons is not new to war's alarums. He served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, beginning as Captain of cavalry in the Third Regiment, N. Y. V., enlisted in Rochester, N. Y., in 1861. He rose through the ranks of Major and Lieutenant Colonel to the command of the Twenty-third New York Cavalry in 1864. He remained Colonel of that regiment after the close of the War, serving on the frontier till 1866, when he retired with the rank of brevet Brigadier General, conferred for meritorious services.

General Fitz-Simons is 62 years old. He has lived in Chicago thirty-one years.

Last Sheridan Troops Start.

With a rumble of cannon and clatter of sabers the cavalry and artillery started from Fort Sheridan yesterday afternoon for Chickamauga in cars which sweethearts and wives had decked with bunting and flags. The first section carried the officers and 300 men, the second and third containing the cavalry horses, artillery, tents, and rations. As the train disappeared the thirty-five men in charge of Captain Wolf, who are to guard the fort, fired a parting salute.

The train followed the route taken by the infantry on the day previous, and at every station was greeted with cheers. Two hundred rounds of canister accompany the field guns. The field telegraph and signal corps will move this morning with ten miles of wire and 500 poles.

The officers in command of Troops C and G of the First Cavalry, who were aboard the train, are:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Viele, commanding.
Captain Otto L. Hein, Troop C; First Lieutenant Milton T. Davis, Second Lieutenant Robert C. Williams.
Captain P. P. Wainwright of Troop G, First Lieutenant Peter E. Traub, Second Lieutenant Walter M. Whitman.

Officers of Battery A, Second Artillery, are:

Captain George S. Grimes, First Lieutenant John Conklin Jr., First Lieutenant Louis Ostrom, Second Lieutenant George Blakely, Second Lieutenant F. B. Farr.

Major F. B. Jones, who is to have charge of the army headquarters in the absence of Colonel Sheridan, announces that the Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing company has been ordered to build 500 ambulances for the government at once.

Sergeant Waters of the signal corps was ordered to Tampa and left last night with field telegraph outfits, telephones, reflecting glasses, surveying instruments, heliographs, and signal flags. Assistant Quartermaster Captain J. B. Aleshire left for St. Louis to buy 2,000 mules.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General of the department, has been ordered to Atlanta, and Colonel George H. Burton comes from San Francisco to take his place.

Third Infantry Arrives.

The Third Infantry, 650 strong, passed through Chicago in the morning en route to Mobile from St. Paul, and its early arrival disappointed many who had hoped to see the troops. The regiment is due to arrive at its destination this afternoon. A hearty welcome was given the men at all the stations. In some instances companies of National Guardmen turned out in uniform to cheer the regulars.

The Ninth Cavalry, colored, under command of Colonel David Perry, will arrive in this city this morning over the Northwestern, en route to Chickamauga, from Fort Robinson, Neb. The troop numbers 34 officers, 480 men, and 600 horses, and is celebrated as having engaged in 100 Indian battles. Troops of cavalry from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh will arrive on Friday bound for Chickamauga.

The Navy Recruiting board met at the headquarters of the naval militia, 20 Michigan avenue, during the day and scores of applicants were examined by Lieutenant Commander John M. Hawley and his assistants. Over 100 men were passed. It is announced that 400 members of the naval militia are to be drafted by Commander Hawley for the regular service on the auxiliary cruisers for coast defense.

In compliance with a dispatch from Colonel Turner at Washington to Captain A. L. Bell, Quartermaster of the First Regiment, Colonel George V. Lauman issued orders during the day for the First Regiment and all who wish to volunteer to report at the armory this evening. The First has now 1,140 members and ex-members enrolled, and only a few will be prevented by family ties from serving.

Second Eager for War.

The Second Regiment has tendered its services to the government, Colonel Moulton wiring Governor Tanner as follows:

The Second Infantry, with full ranks to a man, pledges to you their best service and will go where and when you may direct in defense of national honor and to preserve the sanctity of "Old Glory." They will welcome the opportunity to assist in avenging foul murder by Spanish treachery of the Maine's brave soldiers.

The regiment being organized by Colonel Koch has elected the following officers:

Colonel—Charles R. E. Koch.
Lieutenant Colonel—W. S. Brackett.
Majors—W. G. Adkins, T. W. Cole, and J. E. Scully.
Adjutant—H. B. Cook.
Quartermaster—J. D. Arnold.
Medical director—L. W. Dudley.

A special meeting of the Hamilton club will be held at 8 o'clock tonight to consider resolutions to be submitted by the Political Action committee.

Polish-Americans, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Second Polish Military corps, adopted resolutions expressing their willingness to fight for the country of their adoption.

Illinois men at Cornell have telegraphed the Governor offering their services in case of war.

Employés of the Michigan Central, who are members of the militia, will have their places kept open for them if called into service.

The regiments ordered to Tampa will receive a warm welcome. By the weather reports of last night the temperature at Tampa ranged during the day from 90° to 94°, with the prospect of a further rise today. Key West sweltered at 92°, and Jacksonville, the coolest spot in Florida, had a temperature of 84°.

"And," said Professor Cox, "that is only the beginning. In two weeks the thermometer will climb up to 100°, and stay there until next December. Every soldier who stays there three weeks may have an attack of 'break back fever.'"

School Employes May Enlist.

Resolutions were introduced in the Board of Education last evening by Trustees B. F. Rogers and Thomas Gallagher promising half pay and their old positions to any employé of the board who may enlist to fight against Spain. Mr. Gallagher's resolution also provides that the operation of the pension law shall not be checked by the absence, which is regarded as justifiable. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution introduced by Trustee Jesse Sherwood requiring the American flag to be hoisted over every school as soon as possible after hostilities was unanimously adopted.

The Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' union held a meeting last night in which the war spirit prevailed over ordinary business. The action of the President in signing the Cuban resolutions was vigorously approved and his policy in connection with the present crisis commended. Major Dickson, organizer of the Newfield Volunteer Rifles, made a speech. The bricklayers then determined to raise a regiment from their 4,500 members and its services will be tendered to the Governor. Two hundred names were attached to the rolls. If enough members cannot be secured to complete the regiment the bricklayers will combine with the Newfield Rifles. An open meeting will be held tonight, at which the organization of the regiment will be discussed and further steps taken.

The Twelfth Infantry, commanded by Colonel John W. Antrim, arrived in the city late last night over the Northwestern road, en route from Fort Niobrara to the Southern rendezvous. Little time was lost in switching the three sections, containing 30 officers, 520 men, and 86 horses to the Eastern Illinois tracks.

The battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry from Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, destined for Mobile, arrived last night also, and was at once transferred from the Northwestern to the Illinois Central tracks. There were 248 men and 9 officers aboard the train.

The Northern Illinois Sons of Veterans at a meeting last night at the Sherman House decided to organize a regiment of volunteers. Over 400 names were enrolled and J. M. Longenecker was decided on for Colonel.

The Paint, Oil, and Varnish club at its monthly dinner at the Chicago Athletic club indorsed President McKinley's course.

The Chicago Turngemeinde voted to go to the front if needed, and so wired Governor Tanner.

A company of volunteers may be organized among the patrolmen of the Fiftieth Street Police Station. A movement has been originated by Sergeant Thomas Prendergast.

TRIES HARD TO DIE.

William F. Gallery Shoots Himself in the Open Street.

MAY BE A HEART AFFAIR

At Mercy Hospital, with Little Hope of Recovery.

SEEKS TO HIDE IDENTITY.

William F. Gallery, son of D. J. Gallery, a wealthy real estate man, living at 260 La Salle avenue, fatally shot himself at 10:15 o'clock last night in front of 2530 Cottage Grove avenue. He was conscious when policemen from the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, directly across the street, reached his side. The opinion of physicians who attended him was that he could not live the night through, however.

Young Gallery told the police to have him removed to Mercy Hospital, but refused to give his name or address. He was taken to the hospital, where the following note was found on him:

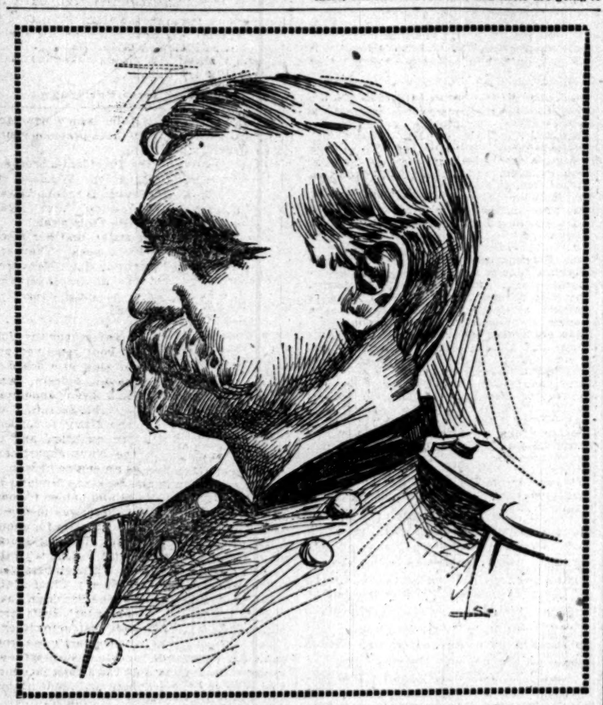
Dear Vincent: When you get the money give $150 to Belle, 181 Huron street. I owe her much more, but this will do. Pa and sister are going to Europe in June. I think that Lou is at Mercy Hospital. I have not seen him in over a year.
W. F. G. P. SARI.

At 181 Huron street early this morning Mrs. Belle Poole, a saleswoman in a downtown store, could not be seen, but from one of her friends the identity of the would-be suicide was learned. The friend said that Mrs. Poole had kept company with young Gallery for some time, but had dismissed him about four weeks ago.

Since then, it was said, Gallery had importuned her to take him back, but she had declined to do so. It is supposed the young man shot himself while despondent over his love affair.

"I can see no reason for my son's wanting to take his life," said D. J. Gallery. "He was at the dinner table tonight in his usual good spirits. Lou is another son, who is ill at Mercy Hospital."

E. J. Summerfield, 97 Washtenaw avenue, was locked up at the Warren Avenue Station last night on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Bridget Keefe, 87 Washtenaw avenue, charging him with the murder of her son, James Keefe, early on the morning of July 4, 1897. Young Keefe was found in the alley back of his house with a bullet wound in his breast and died a few minutes later.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES FITZ-SIMONS, I. N. G.

NEW RIVAL TO BIG STORES.

Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association Considering a Co-operative Business Organization.

The department stores of Chicago are threatened with a new rival. The plan was formally laid before the Retail Grocers and Butchers' association at its meeting last night, by the originator and promoter of the scheme, W. F. Stanton, a former merchant of Galesburg, but now of Chicago. About 100 members were present, and the plan was received with considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. Stanton is forming an organization of the smaller merchants of Chicago, representing all lines, which will be known as the Retail Merchants' Purchasing association, and coöperation and a novel advertising idea will be the weapons the smaller merchants will use. They purpose to secure a membership of 1,500 retail merchants throughout the city who deal in all lines. Then it is their intention to employ buyers in the different lines, as the department stores do at present, and to buy goods in such quantities that they will be enabled even to undersell their big competitors.

To let the public know what they have and the selling prices the members of the association will have a two-page advertisement in one of the Sunday papers every week. The members of the association will be scattered over the city, but one grocer, for instance, in one locality being eligible.

The scheme was received with considerable enthusiasm, many asserting that it comes nearer solving the department store problem than any plan yet proposed. It is claimed that goods under the arrangement can be bought and sold cheaper than the department stores are able to do, that they can be delivered quicker, and that the people will not have to spend car fare or go down or up town to make their purchases.

WIDBER HELD FOR THEFT

TREASURER OF SAN FRANCISCO ARRESTED AS A DEFAULTER.

Accused of Taking from Sealed Sacks Gold Belonging to the City and County and Putting Silver of Equal Weight in Its Place — Shortage Thought to Be About $160,000—Appointed to the Office on the Death of His Father.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—Augustus C. Widber, Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco, is believed to have embezzled $160,000 of the municipal funds. The suspicion of other civic officials that something was amiss in the Treasury department was aroused last night, and today Mayor Phelan and Auditor Broderick began an investigation, which resulted in some startling discoveries.

The sealed bags of gold in the City Treasurer's vault had been surreptitiously opened. Care had been taken not to break the seals, but the string had been deftly cut and gold extracted and silver inserted to leave the weight of the bags unchanged. Then the coin sacks had been fastened and the severed ends of the string concealed in the natural folds of the canvas bags.

A search was made for Treasurer Widber, but he could not be found in the city. The police officials followed several unsuccessful clews, and the defaulting official was finally discovered this evening at his ranch near Walnut Creek, in Contra Costa County, fifty miles from San Francisco.

He had driven thither this afternoon in company with a local reporter and friend from this city, who went along to guard him, his family having reason to believe that he might attempt to commit suicide. He was arrested by a constable tonight, the officer starting at once for this city with his prisoner.

Widber refused to make any statement. It has not yet been developed whether he lost the money speculating or attempted to make a big haul at the city's expense. The municipality will not be a loser by the defalcation, being protected by a $250,000 bond. Among Widber's sureties were Chief of Police Lees, Private Detective Harry N. Morse, and a surety company, the last two mentioned sureties being down for $100,000 each and Lees for $50,000.

Widber is about 35 years old. He succeeded his father as Treasurer. Widber senior was a pioneer and served as City Treasurer for two terms. Young Widber was his father's chief deputy and upon the Treasurer's death, soon after the last municipal election, the son was appointed to serve for the unexpired term by the Board of Supervisors, at the request of his father's bondsmen.

PROPOSES NEW LABOR CLAUSE.

Board of Education Controversy with Carpenters' Union Is Reopened—Protest Against Saloon.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night Trustee H. H. Gross reopened the union labor clause question by introducing resolutions reciting that the Carpenters' union had violated the spirit of its agreement by imposing fines on the board employés for continuing at work after the strike had been declared.

The right of the board to discriminate against non-union labor is denied in the resolutions, which propose to abrogate the union clause, inserting instead a clause requiring that the payment of union wages and an eight-hour day be specified in every contract. The resolutions were referred to the Finance and Buildings and Grounds committees.

A resolution introduced by Mrs. Sherman instructing the President and secretary to sign a protest against the granting of a license for a saloon on Jackson boulevard within 400 feet of the Calhoun School was adopted.

George B. Swift, F. M. Blount, and O. F. Aldis were appointed a committee to inquire into the application of the National Safe Deposit company for the abrogation of the ten-year revaluation clause in its ground lease of the First National Bank property.

There was a debate over Trustee Rogers' motion to make the $50,000 appropriation to defray the expenses of the educational commission immediately available. The matter was referred to the board's attorney for an opinion as to the legality of the appropriation.

ALLEN BILL IS CONDEMNED.

Henry County Democrats Declare They Are Opposed to All Legislation of That Class.

Kewanee, Ill., April 20.—Amid shouts and cheers, ringing resolutions condemning the Allen law and assuring support in case of war with Spain were passed today by the Henry County Democratic convention. In many respects the convention was a remarkable one for Henry County, for absolute unanimity prevailed on the two main questions discussed.

Representative McEniry of Rock Island, who voted for the Allen bill, came in for his share of rebuke, although he is a Democrat, and was at one time supported by the same men who bore down upon him so grievously today.

Several stirring speeches were made in favor of war, and without a dissenting vote the resolutions were adopted denouncing "Spanish Treachery" and the Allen law.

BERRYMAN FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

R. R. Hitt Receives a Reindorsement for Congressman from the Ninth District.

Galena, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The Jo Daviess County Republican convention was held at the courthouse at Galena today.

Eighteen delegates were chosen to attend the Senatorial convention, with instructions to vote for the nomination of James R. Berryman for member of the General Assembly.

The twelve to represent this county at the Congressional convention were instructed to vote for R. R. Hitt for Congressman, and nine delegates to the State convention go instructed for William Spensley of Galena for a member of the Republican State committee for the Ninth District.

Indorse Warner and Whitmore.

Clinton, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The De Witt County Republican convention met today. Every allusion to President McKinley was vigorously applauded. The national and State administrations and the record of Colonel Sebastian Warner were warmly indorsed and a full county ticket placed in the field. Floyd Whitmore received the indorsement of the convention for Treasurer.

BRAM FOUND GUILTY AGAIN.

Mate of the Herbert Fuller Is Once More Convicted of Triple Murder.

Boston, Mass., April 20.—[Special.]—Thomas M. Bram, the mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was tonight found guilty without death penalty, after a trial of five weeks. The Herbert Fuller of Harrington, Me., Captain Charles I. Nash, sailed from Boston July 8, 1896, lumberladen, bound for Rosario. Early on the morning of July 14 the bodies of Captain Nash, his wife, and Second Mate Bloomberg were fond in their respective cabins killed by ax wounds. The vessel arrived at Halifax on July 21, Mate Bram and Seaman Charles Brown being under confinement on suspicion. Brown's case was nolle prossed. Bram was found guilty, but the Supreme Court overruled the verdict and a new trial was granted.

Benefit for the Waifs.

To aid in the education of street waifs an entertainment will be given this evening at Thalia Hall, Allport and Eighteenth streets, by the John Boyle O'Reilly club under the auspices of the Catholic School association. The club is composed of a number of West Side young women, who have taken this method of aiding the Rev. P. A. Krier, S. J., in his missionary work among the waifs and strays of the street.

PATRIOTIC WAR SONG CONCERT.

Stirring Program to Be Presented at McVicker's Theater on Sunday Evening.

A patriotic war song concert will be given at McVicker's Theater on Sunday night, which will include many stirring features. Conductor Brooke and the Chicago Marine Band will occupy the stage, and Professor Doehne and McVicker's orchestra will furnish the incidental music.

It is expected that by Sunday a wave of patriotic fervor will be sweeping over the land that will put the people in mind of the stirring times of 1861, when war song concerts did almost as much to make patriots as did the underlying principles of the great struggle of that momentous four years of strife.

Conductor Brooke has arranged a program of music that he believes will be received with wild enthusiasm, and aside from this there will be a program of patriotic specialties, including several prominent soloists.

SPANISH CONSUL TO REMAIN.

Senor Staud Will Close His Office, but Has No Intention of Leaving Chicago.

Señor Staud, Spanish Consul at Chicago, said yesterday that as Minister Polo had asked for his passports he would at once close the Spanish consular office in this city. Private business interests would keep him in Chicago, he said, even in the event of war.

SPURGEON TABERNACLE BURNS

Famous Baptist Chapel in the Southern Part of London Destroyed by Fire.

London, April 20.—Spurgeon's tabernacle was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

[The Baptist Chapel, known as Spurgeon's Tabernacle, or the Metropolitan Tabernacle, to give its proper name, was situated at Newington Butts, close to the Elephant and Castle, in the southern part of London, known as the Surrey side of the River Thames. It was opened in 1861, and was made famous by the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who died in 1892. The tabernacle had about thirty mission halls and schools, in addition to almshouses, connected with it. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, brother of the distinguished divine, is the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, having occupied that position since 1894.]

Baptists Project a Building.

Agitation for the investment of part of the $1,000,000 fund of the Home Missionary board of the Baptist Church in a denominational building in the business center of Chicago has been begun by local Baptists, under the lead of the Standard, the Western organ of the church.

Warmer Weather for Chicago.

A marked rise in temperature, with warm winds and a clear sky, are predicted for Chicago today. The thermometer should register 65 degrees before tonight.

TWO VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.

Steamer Outhwaite and Schooner Barr Are Disabled on Lake Huron and the Crews Rescued.

Alpena, Mich., April 20.—The steamer J. H. Outhwaite, towing the schooner H. A. Barr, became disabled on Lake Huron during the easterly gale yesterday and both vessels were driven ashore on Middle Island. The crews were rescued by the Middle Island life savers after spending the night on the boats, which were constantly swept by the seas. The steamer will probably be a total loss. The schooner lies inside the bar and may be saved, but the wrecking bill must be heavy.

Both steamer and consort were without cargo and bound up Lake Huron.

Both vessels were owned by W. C. Richardson of Cleveland. The Outhwaite is insured for $70,000 and the Barr for $50,000. The steamer measures 1,099 tons and was built in 1886. The schooner measures 1,064 tons and was built in 1893. The wrecking tug Favorite, with full jacking outfit, was dispatched from Cheboygan this afternoon. Nothing can be done toward releasing the boats until the sea runs down, and the gale is still strong.

Children's photographs, platinum finish, 15 in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

MINERS ARE OUT ON A STRIKE.

Trouble May Become General on Account of an Order Issued in Lincoln.

Lincoln, Ill., April 20.—The drivers and trappers at the Citizens' shaft went on a strike today because the company issued an order demanding that they furnish their own oil and cotton. The operators claim that they have acted upon a new rule which went into effect in the district April 1. A general miners' strike may follow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those wishing to get rid of rheumatism should try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 84 Washington-st., agents.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is recommended to friends who suffer with dyspepsia.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 20.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly.

Kentucky—Fair and warmer, variable winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thursday, fresh westerly winds diminishing in force.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair weather, decreasing cloudiness, warmer, fresh westerly shifting to southerly winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair and warmer, light winds becoming southerly.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair, warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy weather, possibly showers, cooler, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: April 20, 8 p. m.							
Abilene	29.98	76	80	S.E.		....	Clear
Albany	29.74	50	56	N.		T.	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.78	40	42	N.W.		.18	Rain
Atlanta	30.10	60	68	N.W.		....	Clear
Amarillo	29.98	64	66	S.		....	Clear
Battleford	29.50	52	54	S.W.		....	Fair
Biscarck	29.84	56	60	N.W.		....	Clear
Buffalo	29.70	42	42	W.		.01	Fair
Boston	29.76	44	48	S.E.		.04	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.12	62	66	N.		....	Clear
Calgary	29.68	54	54	W.		....	Fair
Charlotte	30.00	60	70	N.		....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.96	40	46	N.W.		.02	Fair
Chicago	29.98	48	52	N.W.		....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.56	58	58	S.W.		....	Fair
Cleveland	29.72	50	58	N.E.		Tr.	Clear
Concordia	29.98	54	58	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.08	50	52	W.		Tr.	Clear
Denver	30.02	58	74	W.		....	Clear
Des Moines	30.12	58	60	N.W.		....	Clear
Detroit	29.88	46	46	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.00	58	62	S.		.04	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.98	52	58	N.W.		....	Clear
Duluth	29.98	52	54	N.		Tr.	Clear
El Paso	29.80	74	76	W.		....	Clear
Edmonton	29.56	44	52	N.W.		....	Clear
Galveston	30.10	70	74	S.E.		....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.96	46	46	N.W.		.02	Fair
Green Bay	29.98	48	52	N.W.		....	Clear
Havre	29.56	38	58	S.W.		....	Fair
Helena	29.72	50	58	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Huron	29.98	54	58	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.08	50	52	W.		Tr.	Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	74	76	N.		....	Clear
Kansas City	30.14	60	64	N.W.		....	Clear
Lander	29.78	62	64	N.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.16	66	70	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Los Angeles	30.00	58	60	S.W.		Tr.	Fair
Marquette	29.86	46	50	W.		Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.14	70	72	N.W.		....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.48	56	62	N.W.		....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.10	52	54	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.10	68	76	N.		....	Fair
Montreal	29.68	38	44	S.E.		.52	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.14	60	64	W.		.06	Clear
New Orleans	30.14	74	80	N.		....	Clear
New York City	29.82	50	56	W.		....	Clear
Norfolk	29.90	62	72	N.W.		....	Clear
North Platte	29.92	60	62	S.W.		....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	30.08	62	64	S.E.		.02	Clear
Omaha	30.10	56	60	S.W.		....	Clear
Oswego	29.66	42	48	S.		.02	Rain
Palestine	30.06	74	80	E.		....	Fair
Parkersburg	30.04	52	56	N.		.06	Clear
Philadelphia	29.84	52	60	N.W.		....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.94	44	48	W.		.01	Rain
Pueblo	29.94	52	66	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.62	50	50	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.62	64	66	N.W.		....	Clear
San Francisco	30.02	52	58	S.W.		....	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	58	62	N.W.		....	Clear
St. Paul	29.92	52	56	N.W.		....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.70	68	72	W.		Tr.	Rain
Ste. Marie	29.78	38	44	N.W.		.08	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	54	58	N.		....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	62	64	N.W.		....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.14	68	72	W.		....	Clear
Washington	29.94	50	62	N.		Tr.	Clear
White River	29.82	44	50	W.		....	Fair
Williston	29.98	58	60	S.E.		....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.94	54	60	S.E.		....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managan, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 45 above zero; 9 a. m., 47; 10 a. m., 50; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 64; 1 p. m., 65; 5 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 56. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.82; 6 p. m., 29.86.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago unless there is place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas Henry, Bridget Devaney	35—27
Albert Volger, Mary Smith	27—23
Henry G. Schmidt, Carrie J. Uphoff	35—23
Grant C. Harder, Harriet Howe	22—21
Maurice Eberhardt, Martha C. Milde	23—21
Alfred Hoffman, Theodelle Alberty	27—22
Richard Hersty, Bridget A. Brown	29—26
Lars Nielson, Astard Dullum	24—23
Morris Neff of Naperville, Ill., Mary Haffner of same	75—66
William H. McDaniels of New York, Daisy A. Marshall	28—23
Herman Blank, Carrie Bohne	22—20
William E. Coughlan, Mabel L. Peak	33—20
Thomas Fleming, Bridget M. Doyle	27—21
William H. Twitchell, Cordelia M. Cuenny	24—21
Vicenty Pythlewicz, Rozalia Kulcak	23—18
Harry Goldberg, Mary Tesser	24—21
Jan Alterg, Barbara Engerson	24—23
George C. Watkins, Anna Sholtz	35—24
Herman Schubert, Lena Schuh	43—27
Gustavus A. Boller, Bertha R. Fisher	34—27
James Carty, Etta Burchett	28—22
Patrick Dougherty, Mary Cudhey	28—30
George Pratt, Nellie Smith	29—22
William J. Dunn, Margaret Lang	27—26
Roy R. Butin, Florence McPhail	21—20
Fred Miller, Christine Rath	27—20
Charles L. Hahn Jr., Anna E. Schimmel	27—20
John J. Goss, Nellie G. Dillon	26—21
Joseph Flores, Sallie Nicolas	27—30
Peter W. Fulford, Abbie E. Starr	28—19
Theodore W. Brockab, Sophie Lampe	26—21
John R. Horton, Hattie H. Tucker	29—27
John C. Hupe, Dora Cohrbahn	27—20
John M. Rettig, Louise C. Voss	21—20
Charles Pierce, Mollie Reddy	21—20
Charles Gustafson, Anna Nilson	31—31
Carl A. Rydberg, Emma Erickson	27—24
August Olson, Ellie Nilson	21—20
Joseph P. Ringland, Julia Pressen	36—26
John P. Atkins, Eliza J. Gray	30—28
Manning A. Birge, Florence F. Rice	29—26
Edward Proclinow, Minnie Schoenback	30—26
Joseph Gimnig, Caroline Paschen	23—20
Adam Bunkel, Elizabeth Theien	27—21
Andrew Domek, Annie Gerszewska	28—22
Stephen J. Manley, Alice O'Connell	31—25
Rudolph Geisert, Ida Schenck	27—30
Edmund A. Groh, Emily M. Matter	22—18
Angelo A. Ceaneiarulo, Anajntonia Sammartino	75—65
Adam H. Glaser, Pauline F. Lindemann	25—22
Archie P. Gaylord, Florence E. Wright	21—19
Thomas Murphy, Sarah Smith	21—20
Joseph Miller, Frances Stipik	21—18
Frank J. Devaney, Ellie Devaney	28—28
Albin Anderson, Margaret Erickson	26—26
Wilhelm Mescke, Albertine Drusch	29—26
Robert C. Hodgeman, Lelia Irons	28—18
James Miller, Margaret Ertinger	32—32
Edward Priscal, Maggie Juergensen	22—17
Edward Aibien, Lena Kamm	36—38
Anton Sosnicki, Jenalia Kaska	23—18
Frederick Anderson, Annie Scuton	51—33
William Creagh, Kate Sheehy	25—22
Frank Kaska of St. Louis, Mo., Chloe Smith of Dubuque, Ia	34—32
James Davoren, Annie McNamara	25—24
George E. McCutcheon, Jennie Loeffler	25—30
Frederick Lange, Mary Schmitt	28—24
Jan Chlapecka, Anna Gavura	29—20
James S. Knight, Anna Pavlikska	22—23
Albert M. Evans, Edith P. Schellen	21—18
John H. Steffen, Helen Clark	27—26
William J. Murphy, Mamie F. Hamill	37—24

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, April 20, 1898:

Chicago-ave., 25 s of Lawndale, s f, 24x125, April 18 [Sarah Bocatius to Will E. Conlan]	$ 1,800
Rhoden-av., 94 n of 35d-st., w f, 16x95, more or less, April 12 [George W. Morris and wife to Nettie D. Morris]	7,000
Same property, April 18 [Nettie D. Morris to Albert Hensel]	6,800
De Kalb-st., 184 n of Leavitt, n w f, 20 8-10 x100, May 1, 1897 [George K. Baird to Jennetta Hillabald]	4,200
Ashland-av., s e cor W. 21st-pl., e f, 22x 125, April 16 [M. in C. to Samuel Richardson]	5,085
26th-st., 49 e of Turner-av., n f, 72x125, and other property, March 10 [Jacob Feinberg to William Loeffler]	4,000
S. 52d-av., 140 e of Fulton, s f, 25x125, April 15 [C. N. Dutton to John J. Shanahan]	1,100
Mozart-st., 199 n of Waveland-av., e f, 25x 125, April 16 [Sophia Bolsing to G. Palmer]	1,000
Elston-av., 250 n w of Diversey, n e f, 25 to alley, Sept. 30, 1893 [R. C. Moore to R. Larson]	2,300
18th-pl., 166 e of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x124, April 18 [Michael Lamnek to Bertha Rudowski]	4,500
Washington-av., 165 n of 82d-st., e f, 75x 114, Nov. 22, 1897 [James A. Park to Eva O. Park]	3,500
107th-st., n e cor Curtis, e f, 64x124, April 16 [Matthew Bruyzon to Rosalind E. L. and B. Assn.]	5,214
Ingleside-av., 196 n of 69th-st., e f, 16 2-3x 125.81, April 15 [Village E. L. Assn. to William H. P. Holman]	2,600
Foster-av., 225 e of N. 50th-av., e f, 50x 125, and other property, April 19 [Andrew A. Brock to E. C. Wistwood]	1,200
Allen-av., s w cor Brand-av., w f, 148 through to Brand-av., April 18 [M. in C. to Masonic Mut. B. L. Assn.]	2,925
Walnut-st., 152 e of Homan-av., s f, 24x 100, or less, Feb. 28 [Grace B. Osbornson to John C. Deacon]	9,000
Monroe-st., s e cor N. 47th-av., s f, 49 5-10 x164, Feb. 28 [John C. Deacon to Grace B. Osbornson]	3,000
Halsted-st., 72 s of 26th, w f, 48x100, more or less, April 18 [M. in C. to Minnie E. Tatge]	3,671
Throop-st., 54 n of 38th-st., w f, 18x 100, April 11 [William H. Donner to C. C. Crowe]	2,800
Melrose-st., 177 w of Cross-av., s f, 24x125, April 14 [M. in C. to Lessing B. & L. Assn.]	1,667
Wentworth-av., 266 1-3 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 28½x127, April 18 [Michael O'Meara to Eugene R. Bradshaw]	4,000
25th-st., 288 w of Francisco-av., s f, 24x120, April 15 [estate of Ed Boehm to Vaclav Klenka]	1,800
Bertrand-av., 100 w of W. Ravenswood Park, n f, 25x125 Nov. 12, 1897 [Andrew

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

THOSE spirited Maywood women have proved again that the gentle sex is more powerful without the ballot than the merely masculine being is with ballot and all. They are to be congratulated upon the handsome style in which they carried their point against the saloon as a next-door neighbor.

THE Evanston Woman's club is going into the Spanish business almost as deeply as the Washington government. It has outlined a program of study on every phase of the subject, extending just a year hence. They seem to take it for granted that there will still be such a country as Spain when that time comes.

WEYLER'S ambition to lead an army of invasion through the United States is probably due to the fact that he would consider himself safer in making war in a country where civilized methods are in vogue than in one where he has set an example of barbarism which some of his enemies might be tempted to imitate by way of revenge.

THE Louisiana constitutional convention has decided to sit longer than the period of seventy days for which provision was made by the Legislature in calling the convention, and will be compelled to submit a bill of expenses for the increased length of the session to some future Legislature. The length of time spent in the attempt to devise some plan for disfranchising the colored voters in violation of the national constitution, while not diminishing the vote of the white citizens, is responsible for this result.

JIM CROW CARS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

Any one good enough to wear the uniform of the United States soldier ought to be protected from indignity because of his race or color. For the national authorities not to protect him from it would be a national disgrace. When the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, on their way from Montana to join the United States troops assembling at Chickamauga, reached Tennessee they were ordered by the railway officials of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railroad to travel in the Jim Crow "nigger" cars. Very properly these colored men wearing the uniform of the United States army protested. Their officer in command, however, compelled his men to pocket the insult and crowd themselves into the "nigger" cars. The President, through the Secretary of War, ought to see to it that no portion of the United States army, whatever the race or color of its men, is allowed to be subjected to discriminating indignities of this sort.

WORK OF GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Though George Parsons Lathrop never fulfilled the promises of his earlier literary work, his sudden death in New York at the early age of 47 will be deeply regretted. Mr. Lathrop was by nature a wanderer, both physically and spiritually. Born on one of the Hawaiian Islands, educated as a boy in New England, traveling as a youth in Europe, he retained his roving disposition to the end. He was assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly at 24, but two years later he had turned to editing a Boston Sunday newspaper. The same restlessness and lack of concentration are probably what kept him from rising into the first rank either as a poet, an essayist, or a novelist. He infused much of his own genial nature into his work—especially into his essays, in which his light and graceful style appeared at its best, but he stuck to no one line of work long enough to attain distinction in it. His adoption of the Roman Catholic faith in 1891 seems to have been a phase of his passion for roving. His marriage to Rose Hawthorne, the daughter of the great romancer, appears to have been rather happier than the average alliance of that sort between literary aspirants, but the recent action of Mrs. Lathrop in giving up her home and devoting herself to a life mission among incurable cancer patients indicates that the tie between her and her husband was largely platonic. Mr. Lathrop will be longest remembered for his graceful and sympathetic "Study of Hawthorne."

CAPITAL IS NOT SELFISH.

A noteworthy incident in connection with the measures about to be taken to maintain the national honor and extend the area of freedom on this continent is the assurance given by representatives of the government and business firms that the places now occupied by their employés who may choose to enlist in the federal army or may be called into the service by virtue of their being members of the National Guard will be held open for them and subject to be resumed by them at the close of their term of service, if desired. Some firms have gone to the extent of assuring their employés of the continuance of their salaries during their absence in the government service and have even proposed to carry insurance upon their lives to a limited amount for the benefit of their families. Such an evidence of liberality and patriotism proves that capital is not wholly selfish and recalls the days of the war of the rebellion, when business-men made sacrifices to sustain and encourage the troops in the field and assist their families at home. But the country is vastly richer today than it was a generation ago, and while there is no reason that the financial demands upon it will be so exacting or so long continued as they were then, the business-men of the nation are better prepared to meet any demand made upon them. The assurances of aid now tendered will go far to unite employers and employed in the same patriotic cause and will inspire many a brave soldier to risk his life in defense of his country.

NO PETTY ACTS OF OUTRAGE.

No language is too strong properly to characterize the attempts of irresponsible persons, both in Spain and this country, to display their spite against the government and people of the opposite nationality by petty acts of outrage upon persons connected with embassies and consular offices or by the destruction of property. While riotous demonstrations have occurred more frequently in Spain, as at Barcelona, Malaga, Valencia, and perhaps at other points, it is to the credit of the Spanish government that an apology has been promptly tendered and reparation offered where they have assumed a serious character, as at Malaga the other day. Every patriotic and right-minded American citizen will contemplate with a feeling of mortification and shame any attempt to imitate these acts of vandalism on American soil, such as occurred in the City of Washington on Monday night last, when the sign of the Spanish Legation was torn from its place in front of the Spanish Minister's office and carried away. Such displays of impotent malice, when not the acts of mere children, are invariably committed by those who have no more discretion or judgment as to the consequences of their conduct than children. And yet they unfortunately reflect upon our civilization and, when they are exaggerated, as they are sure to be when reported abroad, are calculated to embitter the feelings of the Spanish nation and possibly provoke acts of attempted retaliation upon our Consuls and other American citizens who may happen to be in Spain.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

Now that the resolutions of Congress and the ultimatum of the President have been communicated to the Spanish government and the time for action has come, it may be of interest to review the events of the last two weeks which have led up to the present situation. The President sent his message "on the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of warfare in the Island of Cuba" to Congress on April 11. What did the President ask of Congress in this message?

It will be remembered that with the exception of the last four or five paragraphs of his communication it contained only a recital of the conditions in Cuba from the outbreak of the revolution over three years ago to the present time and of the President's efforts to remove them by pacific measures. The vital, practical part of the message is contained in these concluding paragraphs in which he asks for authority from Congress to do certain things which shall stop the war in Cuba.

1. Congress is asked "to authorize and empower the President to take measures "to secure a full and final termination "of hostilities between the government of "Spain and the people of Cuba"—simply a termination of hostilities without any reference to the independence of the latter, without any hint as to his sympathy with either side, and with no indication of a policy as to the status of Cuba after enforced pacification.

2. Congress is asked to secure in the island "the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own." Here again it will be observed that the request is vague. What would the President consider a "stable government"? The present Masso-Gomez government, an autonomous government, a free Cuban government, or the Spanish government?

3. Congress is asked to authorize the President "to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes." Use them when? Use them for what? With no disrespect for the President and with no purpose of making an invidious criticism, THE TRIBUNE is still of the opinion of the great majority of the people and practically unanimously shared by Congress that the three requests made by the President were vague in character and inspired by reluctance to proceed to extremities or to apply a drastic remedy, in the hope that Spain would yet accept the pacific one.

The Congress made three replies to the President's requests. It granted them in most generous measure, pressed down and running over. There was no vagueness in its concessions of authority. It supplied all that was lacking in the message. It left no doubt as to the reasons for the use of authority. Its language was concise, direct, and straight to the point. It stated the when, the where, and the why, so that the wayfaring man could have no difficulty in understanding what was meant.

1. It declared that "the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," thus supplying a serious omission in the President's message.

2. It declared that "it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cubans waters." This concession of authority explicitly states the nature of the demand and fixes the time "at once." There is no vagueness in this.

3. It declared that "the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect." Here again there is no vagueness. The President is not only given the authority to use the land and naval force of the country to drive Spain out of Cuba, but he is "directed to use it and to use it 'at once.'"

This shows an enormous advance beyond the requests made by the President and the extreme of generosity on the part of Congress. The President may have been modest in stating his requests, or his conscientious devotion to principle and his desire for peace may have made him reluctant about asking too much, but Congress was not backward in coming to his support and furnishing him with the amplest measure of authority and unmistakable orders to use it. And it did this with practical unanimity. Every member of the House except six, who were for peace at any price, voted for these resolutions. Practically every member of the Senate voted for them, for the minority voted in the negative only because the resolutions were not radical enough and did not recognize the present Cuban insurgent government.

Now that Congress has taken the responsibility, THE TRIBUNE believes the President will show no more reluctance. It believes he has been restrained up to this time by conscientious scruples, but that he realizes the gravity of the position in which he is placed and that he will enforce the decrees of Congress faithfully and the will of the people with courage, energy, and promptness. While he may have seemed to some too ardent and impatient patriots irresolute and vacillating during the period of negotiation, now that the time for action has come he will disappoint nobody. Some of his enemies have said—falsely, as we believe—that his policy was more like that of Buchanan than that of Washington or Lincoln, but even these enemies will be forced before long to admit that they have made an erroneous judgment of Mr. McKinley. From now on there will be no occasion for anybody, however hostile to him before, to doubt his courage, his ability, or his resolution. Once Spain rejects his ultimatum McKinley, the soldier, will be in the lead, with Congress and the country standing solidly behind him.

SPAIN RECEIVES THE ULTIMATUM.

The crisis which the world has been anticipating with so much apprehension for weeks past has arrived. At noon yesterday President McKinley notified Congress that he had signed the joint resolutions demanding freedom for Cuba and had addressed through Minister Woodford an ultimatum to Spain demanding its withdrawal from the island. At an earlier hour a copy of the document was placed in the hands of Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, who immediately requested his passports, which were furnished him by the State department, and at 7:20 last evening he left Washington for Spain, leaving the affairs of his legation in the hands of the French and Austrian Ambassadors.

While these events were occurring in Washington, or at a somewhat earlier hour, proceedings of a no less momentous character were taking place in the Spanish capital. There the Queen Regent, with the young King by her side, was reading her speech from the throne to the hastily summoned Cortes, in which she announced the determination of the government to resist the demands of the United States for its retirement from Cuba. The enthusiastic reception of the Queen's address by the Cortes and the Spanish populace indicates, for the present at least, Spain has no intention of complying with the demands of the United States.

These events occurring at the two national capitals distinctly forebode the results which, in the estimation of every cool-headed and sagacious observer, are deemed inevitable. The period of diplomatic negotiation and political speculation has passed and that which marks the appeal to arms has arrived.

The text of the ultimatum submitted by President McKinley to the Spanish government has not been made public, and, it is announced, will not be until today. Its main feature, however, may be accurately inferred from the resolutions adopted by Congress—viz: that "the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." The most significant known fact in this connection is that the Spanish government is allowed until 12 o'clock Saturday evening (midnight), Washington time—about 6 o'clock p. m. Madrid time—to make reply. For the present Minister Woodford remains in Madrid, but in case of a rejection of the ultimatum by the Spanish government (now anticipated) he will demand his passports and all official intercourse between the two governments will be at an end.

The most significant act in Congress yesterday was the passage by the House of the bill authorizing the President to call for 80,000 volunteers, which will doubtless pass the Senate today and promptly become a law. In the meantime enlistments for service in both the army and navy are actively progressing from ocean to ocean, and applicants for enlistment are even offering themselves in London.

The last three days of the present week promise to be an epoch-making period in American and Spanish history. The world will not have to wait long to understand its full significance, though its final outcome will be contemplated with confidence by every true American.

THE UNPOPULAR ALLEN LAW.

The Democrats elected a majority of the Danville Aldermen Tuesday. This is the first time they have done so for some years. They would not have been successful on this occasion if the old Council had not extended the franchises of the local traction company under the Allen law. The extension was only for thirty years, instead of fifty, but the people resented that extension, and expressed their disapproval of the Allen law at the city election.

They will be likely to do so again at the fall election. The author of the law they object to is a candidate for the Lower House from the district in which Danville is situated, and must expect to be heavily cut in that city and elsewhere. His candidacy doubtless means the loss of a member. Therefore, if Allen does not want to injure the party to which he belongs he will have his name taken off the ticket, so that it may be replaced by the name of some man whom all the Republican voters in the district will be glad to support.

A Peoria traction company has been trying for some months past to take advantage of the Allen law. The people have been opposed to giving the company the franchises it asks for. The Council is evenly divided on the question. At Tuesday's election every candidate who was suspected of being an Allen law man was defeated.

The traction companies can buy up Legislatures and Aldermen, but they cannot buy up the people. Whenever and wherever the boodle Allen law is made an issue at an Illinois election the popular verdict will be one of condemnation.

TO STOP THE INSANITY DODGE.

A recent decision of the Iowa Supreme Court deserves attention as suggesting a sensible and summary method for putting a stop to the widespread abuse of the insanity plea in defense of criminals. This plea has become so notorious a subterfuge as a last resort for cheating justice that it has long ago met deserved public disapproval, but thus far no effective means of abolishing it has been found. It has rightly been held that it was better to let some guilty men escape rather than establish a policy that would bar out the plea of insanity when it happened to be valid.

The decision of the Iowa court suggests a simple solution of the matter. It holds that if at any time in the course of the trial a doubt shall be raised as to the sanity of the defendant a special trial for insanity may immediately be ordered. If a jury of medical experts finds that the defendant is really insane the criminal trial will at once be dropped. But this shall by no means give the defendant his liberty. On the contrary, he shall be sent to the ward for criminal insane at the penitentiary for an indefinite time. If the investigation of the experts, on the other hand, develops the fact that the defendant is sane, then the trial under the original indictment will be resumed, with the insanity dodge eliminated from the defense.

Such a plan is fair and humane, and at the same time it would be an effectual damper upon the indiscriminate abuse of the insanity plea. The counsel for defendant is in newise barred from introducing that plea, but he will understand that it will be ineffectual for securing the release of his client. In cases of hanging it may serve to commute the punishment to imprisonment, but only when there would be valid grounds for it anyway. The abuse of the insanity plea for securing an acquittal would be thoroughly discounted, and at the same time justice would be done without violence to ordinary court practices.

There is little doubt that if the Iowa precedent is used by other courts, as it should be, it will practically eliminate the insanity plea from criminal practice. Indicted persons will be extremely chary about allowing their lawyers to introduce that plea in their defense when once they understand that the effect will be to subject them to a trial for insanity which may result in incarceration in the insane ward of the pentitentiary practically for life. Sane persons, whether innocent or guilty, will prefer not to run the risk of a mistake on the part of the insanity court. On the other hand, insane persons will have a chance to receive the medical treatment and the restraint which their condition requires. In other words, it will protect the really insane, while at the same time it will make the insanity dodge almost as dangerous for hardened criminals as pleading guilty.

Some such remedy for the shameful abuse of the insanity plea is needed, and this one seems practical and just. It is to be hoped the Iowa system will be generally adopted in other States.

JACK RABBIT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

It is rumored that a candidate, standing on a peace-at-any-price platform, will ask the Republicans of the First Congressional District to give him the nomination instead of giving it to Mr. Mann, who desires to be renominated. The objection to Mr. Mann is that he is too ardent a patriot.

If there is any Republican in the First District who is anxious to make this experiment THE TRIBUNE will not dissuade him. Ante-convention canvasses are generally dull, stupid affairs, in which the people take no interest. One candidate has a walkover, or rival candidates and their friends caucus and plot, while the voters wait unconcernedly for the primaries and the convention. But the nominating campaign in Congressman Mann's district will be amazingly lively and entertaining if a candidate asks that he be given the preference over Mr. Mann because the latter has been too prompt and courageous, too eager to vindicate the honor of his country, and too impatient over delays which have vexed the soul of every true American. Serious-minded Republicans will become indignant and the good-natured ones will laugh wildly. Between them the First District will be in a state of wrath and merriment until the primaries are held and the jack rabbit candidate learns his fate. It does not take much of a prophet to predict what that fate will be. So few of his ballots will be found in the boxes that it will not bankrupt him to give a champagne dinner to all his supporters. War will be declared before the primaries are held and it may not be over when the election takes place. The fate of the candidate who runs on a peace platform may easier be imagined than described. His stumping tours will be picturesque and vivid.

What has Congressman Mann done that his constituents should repudiate him? He voted for the recognition of the "republic of Cuba." On that incidental question he differed from many other Republicans. But though recognition was refused, he voted with every other man in the House of Representatives save six for the resolutions demanding the abandonment of Cuba by Spain. He has always advocated that.

In voting for recognition Mr. Mann ran counter to the wishes of the Executive. But that is not a crime. The President cannot lay down the law to Congressmen. If constituents are to drop Representatives because they dare to think for themselves, it would be better to abolish the legislative department and intrust the law-making as well as the executive power to the President. Never yet have voters found fault with their representatives for receiving instructions from them, instead of from the White House. Nor will those of the First Illinois District do so in the case of Congressman Mann. They respect him for his independence and his radical patriotism.

It is not certain that a jack rabbit candidate will run against Mr. Mann. A name has been mentioned, but THE TRIBUNE will not repeat it, for the individual in question may be innocent of Congressional aspirations. If such a candidate does come forward, however, there will be great fun for a couple of months in Hyde Park, South Chicago, and the rest of the First District. What an amazing run the peace candidate will make with the voters of Pullman and those employed by the Illinois Steel company! They will be behind him to a man.

LIGHT THROWN ON "COLLECTIVE NOTE."

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and government leader in the House of Commons, stated in that body on Tuesday that the British Ambassador at Washington was authorized to—

Join with the other Ambassadors in friendly representations to the United States, provided we were first assured that such representations were likely to be well received and useful.

This is interesting news and it is official. It appears that the British government was particular that its representative should not unite with those of other powers until assured that their "collective note" was likely to be "well received and useful." So Sir Julian Pauncefote must have received assurances to that effect from the President. But nobody knows as yet what reason the President had for thinking those representations would be "useful." The note presented to him reads as follows:

The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the reëstablishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation.

No exception can be taken to the sentiments or the language of the note. The President's reply to it was straightforward and dignified. But what useful purpose did the President think the "collective note" would accomplish? He may have thought it would soothe the irritated feelings of the people, or that they would be agreeably moved by the spectacle of these gentlemen clothed with delegated powers speaking in terms of friendly admonition to the actual head of a nation greater than any of them represented.

The sentiments expressed in the "collective note" would have been equally "useful" if conveyed to the President by the different Ambassadors acting separately. But a grave departure from the traditions of American diplomacy was made when the President assured the Ambassadors that he did not object to their acting unitedly. That so serious an error was committed may be ascribed to the fact that the Secretary of State is incapacitated for duty and that his First Assistant is inexperienced. The veteran subordinates of the department knew better, but we assume that they were not consulted.

After Mr. Balfour had made the statement given above Michael Davitt asked—

Whether the representations had not been resented by popular opinion in America as an unwarranted interference in the domestic responsibilities of the republic.

Mr. Balfour replied that he doubted it and was sorry if it was a fact. He was certain that the instructions given to Sir Julian Pauncefote would convince everybody that "we have not intruded ourselves unnecessarily." The British government is not censurable, for its Ambassador did not join with the others until the President had stated that he had no objection. But popular opinion in America does resent the "collective note"—not its sentiments, but the way in which they were communicated to the President. Mr. Balfour will have no doubts on that point when he gets later news from the United States. The people, wiser than the high officials of the state, see that this new departure in American diplomacy, if adhered to, will reduce the United States to the level of nations like China, Greece, or Turkey, in whose affairs the great powers of Europe are in the habit of intervening jointly whenever they can agree among themselves. Therefore Americans are resolved that there should be no more "representations" like those in which Sir Julian Pauncefote took part and that any administration, present or future, which allows anything of the kind to happen shall be informed of its mistake. It has not escaped popular notice that when Spain, Austria, and Italy saw that the American government had inadvertently consented to receive the "collective note," thus admitting the right of European powers to make joint representations in reference to American affairs, the next step was to suggest a "joint" naval demonstration. The camel, having stuck his head into the tent, wanted to get his whole body in.

Joint action in reference to American affairs might well have followed, but for two reasons. One is that Great Britain has a friendly feeling towards the United States. The other is that—

The European statesmen are not anxious to arouse the military and naval ambition of America. They realize that any offensive continental concert at this time would be certain to stir the American people profoundly, and result in a gigantic American navy which might upset the balance of military power of the world.

These statesmen know Americans better than the jack rabbits do. THE TRIBUNE stated yesterday that had there been a naval demonstration so powerful that it would have been impossible for them to liberate Cuba at this time, they would not have blustered about "revenge," like Frenchmen, but they would have gone quietly to work, animated by silent, patient hatred, to build up a navy which would be more than a match for that of any European power, and would then proceed to deal with the powers which had insulted them, one by one, when the opportunity offered. Happily there is to be no naval demonstration. But it must be understood in all foreign capitals that there are to be no more "collective notes" and no suggestions of any. European powers may combine as they please to regulate transatlantic affairs. Those on this side of the ocean the United States will look after.

LAST CHAMPION OF AGASSIZ GONE.

The death of Professor Jules Marcou at Cambridge marks the final passing of an epoch in the science of geology—an epoch in which Louis Agassiz was the chief figure. Professor Marcou was the sole survivor of the noted group of European naturalists who came to America with Agassiz in 1848. Like that greater scientist he was a firm believer to the last in the orthodox idea of special creation and an uncompromising combatant of Darwin's work and of the whole idea of organic evolution. During the quarter of a century since Agassiz's death in 1873 Marcou was engaged in collecting biographical materials relative to his great friend, and his last important work was the publication of these two years ago in a two-volume life of Agassiz, which will undoubtedly stand as the definitive biography of the famous geologist. Marcou's scientific works have been many and valuable, but his refusal to accept the working theory of all modern science will undoubtedly tend to obscure his labors earlier than would otherwise have been the case. Since his death there probably remains not a single geologist who believes in special creation.

GIVE THE MAROON A CHANCE.

Secretary Long has paid a well deserved compliment to two of the leading universities of the country by rechristening the auxiliary cruisers New York and Paris, which will "sail the ocean blue" during the war, as the Harvard and Yale. The one will carry the crimson and the other the blue, sentimentally if not actually, and no one need have any doubt that the two cruisers will not give a good account of themselves. The blue and the crimson will not be arrayed against each other as they have been in the past on many a well-fought field, but against the yellow of Spain, the color of perfidy, cruelty, and savagery, and they will wave to the breeze until the Spanish flag is forever driven from the Western world. It is a handsome tribute of recognition the Secretary of the Navy has paid to Harvard and Yale, but has he not a cruiser he can christen the University of Chicago? Why not give the maroon a chance?

"WILL the Spanish coon come down before Uncle Sam shoots?" inquires the esteemed Kansas City Journal. Possibly not. But it may be asked to come down handsomely after the shooting.

RECURRING to the question previously before the house, has anybody a suitable name to suggest for Manager Burns' boys?

BOSS CROKER, who has gone to Europe, says he will come back if his country needs him. He is affectionately exhorted not to worry. His country will get along.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Separate Institutions.

Clerical Friend—"I hear you are having trouble in your church."

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—"Not a word of truth in it. The trouble is in the choir."

No Dealings with the Enemy.

Customer—"Those raisins look about right. I think I'll take four pounds. What kind are they?"

Grocer—"Malagas."

Customer—"Good day!"

One Man Who Has Kept Count.

Visitor—"That's a fine orchard. Why don't you cut down that stunted apple tree that's all covered with gashes?"

Farmer—"That's my history tree. Those ain't gashes. They're notches. I cut one every time there's a South American revolution."

Era of Reconciliation.

"What is the baby's name, Uncle 'Rastus?"

"Jawge Wash'n't'n Ab'aham Lincoln Jeff'son Davis Robert E. Lee Johnsing, sah."

His Forebodings.

Upperdson—"Old fellow, we're in for war now—there's no doubt of it."

Atom—"I thought so until this morning, but I'm dubious about it now. I've had a job of war correspondent offered me, and if the whole business doesn't fall through now it will be the first bit of good luck that ever came to me."

Women Cooler than Men.

It is asserted that women are on the whole cooler and more self-possessed than men in cases of disaster at sea.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Supply in the Learned Professions Increasing Too Rapidly for the Demand.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., a law student, according to a Detroit paper, approaching the day of his graduation, wrote to a prominent Judge asking if Grand Rapids afforded a good opening for a bright young lawyer. The Judge replied by dissuading the young man from going to Grand Rapids, saying:

"Some excellent attorneys are not getting enough practice to enable them to face a winter without some degree of worry."

The condition described by the Judge is not confined to any one town in the United States. It is universal. Take Minneapolis, for example. The Hennepin County bar has over 400 names, or about one lawyer to every 500 population. Two lawyers to the thousand of population are too many, and there is little wonder that those who are in the harness are worrying about the support of themselves and families.

These conditions will have to be recognized and met in a no distant future. Our schools and colleges are turning out more professional men than there is need of. The conditions refer not alone to the legal profession. The medical and ministerial professions are as badly overstocked as is that of law. Every church has its score or more of theological seminaries, where students are educated gratis, and in many instances supported and clothed while they are being educated, and in a rapidly increasing number of State universities they are going up to be educated at the public expense.

All these institutions are standing advertisements to the youth of the country that there is a more genteel and easy way of earning a livelihood than the way their fathers had to toil. The hard work by which a country is built up is despised by the native American youths. The country has come to depend on the surplus populations of the Old World for the hands that do the real work of our developing civilization.

It would shock American tastes beyond measure if anybody were to suggest that foreign immigration ought to be shut out, not for the reasons advanced by the Corlisses and Lodges of Congress, but because we ought to learn to do all our own work—all of it.

The difficulty is that our native-born people of the United States are rapidly coming to believe that they are above manual labor. It is this thought which has helped and is helping to throw the industrial machinery of the people out of adjustment. It is this feeling that is giving life to all the wild theories of social reorganization and power to the socialism and anarchy that are sweeping over the land of highest freedom in the world.—Minneapolis Times.

Gambling Not Wrong, Says the Bishop.

Bishop A. C. A. Hall of Vermont delivered an address on "Betting and Gambling and the Wrong of It" in Rutland a few weeks ago, and it has since been printed in pamphlet form. Premising that "games of chance or of mingled chance and skill are in themselves perfectly legitimate," the Bishop proceeded to say that "playing for really small stakes" is "not altogether to be condemned as wrong in itself." It is a unique position for an official in the church to take, and here is the way the Bishop defends it:

"It must be understood that the amounts staked are so really small that both players could rightly risk them in such a way. This provision is really twofold. Your responsible stewardship requires (1) that you can afford to risk the amount without seriously feeling the loss; and (2) that the sum must be so insignificant that no appreciable good could be accomplished by its expenditure in other ways. This second provision is of great importance. A millionaire might not miss $100 or $500, where you or I could not afford to lose a dime or a quarter. But that is not the only question. There is the further consideration of the solid good which might have been accomplished by the use of the larger sum, for the right use of which the rich man is responsible as a steward of God's gifts for the common good. Our stewardship for money, like our responsibility for the use of time, is a serious and solemn consideration; but it must not be pressed unduly, beyond reason and without limitations. As we cannot always be on duty, and we are not really wasting time if by way of rest we are doing nothing for five minutes, so in the expenditure of money; a man may spend small sums without considering scrupulously whether he actually needs this or that article—for instance, a paper or a magazine on the cars, or a drink of soda water. I should not distinctly say that it is better not to play for stakes at all, because of the difficulty of drawing a line, not only for yourself but for your companions also, as to what can rightly be afforded, because of the danger of being led on to what is wrong, and because you may by your example encourage others in what is clearly injurious. For all these reasons it seems to me preferable, in case where we should be ready to sacrifice what may be our liberty for others' good."

Come to America for Warships.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Information has come unofficially to the Navy department that the Russian government has closed, or is about to close, a contract with the Cramps of Philadelphia for the construction of two of the most formidable war vessels ever undertaken in this country, and that work is to begin on them by June 1. These vessels are to be battleships of more than 12,000 tons displacement, sixteen knots speed, and mounting the heaviest battery carried on vessels of their displacement afloat. Plans of the proposed ships have been received here, and those who have seen them say they provide for vessels that will prove to be the equal and probably the superior of the Iowa, the best fighting ship now in the American navy, and of nearly 1,000 tons less tonnage than the Russian vessels. The determination of the Cramps to launch the battleship Alabama the latter part of May, three months ahead of time, is to make room for the Russian vessels, which require very considerable water front to enable them to be constructed rapidly. Charles Cramp, senior member of the firm, left this country a month ago for St. Petersburg, and is understood to have received the contract in the last few days.

It will not be the first time that this firm has constructed warships for foreign governments. Not many years ago it built two small craft for Russia, one of which was christened the Asia. The Japanese cruiser Kasagi is also under way at the same yard. Russia has only two shipyards at which she can build war vessels, one on the Black Sea, from which none of her naval vessels can reach the open ocean or get beyond the shores of Asia Minor and Russia. The other is at St. Petersburg, where the depth of the water prevents the launching of heavy draft vessels without much danger, and the largest ships cannot be built there at all. If the Alabama is sent into the water at the time now named she will be 10 per cent less completed than the Kearsarge and Kentucky were when they left the ways at Newport News last March. The Alabama is a sister ship of the Illinois, building at Newport News, and of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco. Whatever ships the Cramps may undertake for Russia will be built complete, with armor and armaments as well furnished by American firms.—New York Sun.

Growth of Trade with Japan.

The Northern Pacific line of steamers to the Orient has been increased until five magnificent steamships are regularly employed, with freight left on the docks at every trip. This has been the condition for some time, and now it is found necessary to put on two special steamers to carry the overflow of regular freight and the large shipment of steel purchased in this country for Japanese railways.

In 1893 the exports of Japan to this country amounted to only 27,700,000 yen, which in 1895 reached 54,000,000 yen. Since that time our trade with Japan has increased still more rapidly, and the bulk of the commerce is done at Tacoma. Especially has our trade grown in cotton and manufactured iron, machinery, and railway supplies.—Tacoma Ledger.

Evening Gown of Chicken Skins.

An evening dress made entirely of chicken skins has been on exhibition in one of the fashionable establishments of Paris. The garment was made for a fashionable Parisienne. The remarkable thing about the dress is its beauty and durability. It was worn at a grand ball given by the Russian Ambassador in Paris, but no garment at that gorgeous affair aroused half so much admiration. Not less than 800 pieces of tanned skin were used in the making of the skirt and bodice.

When the dress proper was finished several yards of the delicate skin material was used for the ruffles at the bottom of the skirt and the puffs at the shoulders. The task completed, the gown was sent to the studio of one of the most skilled artists in France—Edmond Gillett—who painted upon it great bunches of pink and red roses and a rococo decoration extending from the belt down the entire front. Finally there were ribbons of woven feathers and a belt of the same material. The cost of the gown was nearly $1,000 in American money.

Ada Rehan in Private Life.

Though Ada Rehan has acted constantly in New York for almost twenty years, there are probably few actresses of local celebrity so little known by sight. She is rarely seen on the street, was never known to take part in any of the entertainments organized by the women of her profession, and is usually to be seen only on the stage. Miss Rehan is now entirely gray-haired, and few who saw her would realize that she is an actress who at present plays young women's rôles from time to time. Duse has one gray lock, of which she is said to be very proud, but Ada Rehan's hair is entirely gray and has been so for four years. It was during her visits to Europe that she became gray and her hair has grown steadily whiter since that time. She lives in a quiet neighborhood on the upper west side, and thither she is driven after the close of every performance. Her mother, who is very old, is living still in Brooklyn, and not long ago had a family gathering at her home, which included many actors well known on the stage. Oliver Doud Byron and his wife, who was Ada Rehan's sister, young Arthur Byron of John Drew's company, who is her nephew, Hattie Russell, and other relatives were present to celebrate the mother's birthday. It is said that Miss Rehan, in spite of long work, is not rich today. She has received probably the highest salary paid to an actress in any regular company for many years, but unfortunate business speculations are said to have made away with much of it.—New York Sun.

Marriage Bells in Perry County.

We had a comfortable wedding at the home of one of our oldest families last Thursday. George Alley married Katie, the daughter of Colonel "Andy" Frew. The wedding was held early in the morning, as the happy couple wished to take a wedding tour over the N. & S. V. railroad to Newport. The marriage was performed at 6:30 a. m. by Squire Brown. After a sumptuous breakfast of sausage, buckwheat cakes, and bananas, the bridal couple departed on the early train for Newport, returning on the noon train the same day. The bridegroom looked happy and the bride handsome. She is so handsome that it is said she can mash potatoes by just looking at them. The next day after the wedding George was in the store, and, after sitting behind the stove for about two hours, evidently in deep thought, he rose, stretched himself, and remarked: "Travlin's tiresome."—Perry County [Pa.] Freeman.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is due in England again from the Cape, has had a fine trip and is in robust health.

Sienkiewicz is said to have made over half a million dollars by his pen before the appearance of "Quo Vadis."

Mrs. Thomas T. Roe of Washington claims to be the first and Mrs. N. H. Van Sicklen of Chicago the second woman to ride a woman's bicycle, which was done in both cases in 1887.

A son of the Confederate General J. B. Hood who was one of the most reckless fighters in the war, has been commissioned by the Governor of Louisiana to raise a regiment for use in case of emergency.

Queen Natalie of Servia is about to say farewell to the world and hide herself and her trouble life in a convent. Her husband, ex-King Milan, is a moral monstrosity, and her son, for whom the father, having made himself totally unbearable, abdicated his throne, has shown decided traits of imbecility.

The young Queen of Holland has had the courage to declare her complete distaste for music of all kinds. In this she differs strongly from her father, the late King William III., whose musical enthusiasm was such that he is said, when Prince of Orange, to have disguised himself in order to play second violin in Malibran's orchestra.

GOSSIP OF THE STRIFE.

Austria is trying to play the part of an innocent bystander—always a dangerous position when the principals are excited.—Boston Globe.

The patriotism of Spain will stand better with the world when it ceases to represent the worst spirit of oppression and rapacity in all Europe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The exchange which has asked Senator Tillman to explain what he means by "stable government" is referred to South Carolina, where Tillmanism has robbed 100,000 colored citizens of the ballot and where negroes can be lynched with impunity.—Indianapolis Journal.

Twenty tons of dynamite and gun cotton, sent in one shipment for the submarine mining of the harbors of Boston, Portsmouth, and Portland, is proof of the government's tremendous energy in preparing for defense which ought to reassure timid citizens.—Boston Journal.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is burning with ardent zeal to take an active part in the war with Spain. This kind of patriotism savors more of the genuine sort than the sort which shouts for war with all its lungs and has others do the fighting.—Philadelphia Record.

Having danced to their hearts' content, the Spaniards must now pay the piper for his music. The gayety of nations may be temporarily interfered with while justice is being done to the memory of the gallant tars who lost their lives in Havana harbor on that fateful day in February; but justice cannot wait upon joy.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

Our contempt for the Spanish mobs who sneer about "Yankee pigs" should teach us to curb their folly and not indulge in talk about "what we'll do." The financial's advice to the guards to "enter the conflict like gentlemen and not like ruffians" is equally good for Americans, who will only hurt their own country in the eyes of the world by hootings and burnings in effigy.—New York Tribune.

It is fortunate that even the excitements incident to a preparation of war have not blinded our lawmakers to the fact that the main reliance of the republic should be its citizen soldiery—militia and volunteers—whose valor and effectiveness in the field have been demon

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WS AND NOTES.

o is running for Governor of Penn-
"Thou Shalt Not Steal" platform
ended for the novelty he has intro-
stone of State politics.—New York

d names in Jefferson County, Ind.:
'Possum Trot, Doe Run, Goat Hol-
gh, Mud Lick, Mollie's Run, Corner
Stump, Wash Board, Indian Sods,
Ten-Cent Pollywog, Sausage Row,

od pianist, and when she died the
saw his opportunity, and this is
it: "At the feet of Beethoven she
and interpreted those subtle emo-
ly to those whose strength of wing
h to drink in harmonies that pierce
e universe and lose themselves in
ses of infinity."

dilness of Canada to the United
ally of late years, has been more
real. New York State, which ad-
and has intimate relations with it
this well. Canada is the daughter
e house, but as mistress of her own
s feeling a sneaking fondness for
elative, and if we have to thrash
there is no doubt that we will have
s for the thoroughness of the job.—

e of the least noisy cities of Europe
ere are not allowed to blow their
in the city limits. There is no loss
ucksters, and a man whose wagon
se and rattling is subject to a fine.
ve a large discretion as to fines for
Strangest of all, piano playing is
Berlin. Before a certain hour in the night the piano
a certain hour in the night the piano
in that musical city. Even during
a fine is imposed for mere banging
—New York Tribune.

UNNYGRAPHS.

you were at the theater last even-
id they play?" Duddy—"I play?
mighty mean game on the audi-
Transcript.

Traveler—"Why? Who's that talking so
ng up such a fuss back there in the
" Clerk (nonchalantly)—" O, that's
tner."—Somerville Journal.

an gets too old to attract the wom-
Corned Philosopher. "he seeks
telling himself that they don't like
e is not enough of a fool."—Indian-

was given an egg at the restaurant
d a distinct "W" marked on it.
fer to the Spanish war." "That's
e thought until he opened it. It
was the war of 1812."—Cleveland

ny about Deacon Pratt. Awful
, you know." Brown—" What's he
w?" Jones—" At the prayer-meet-
r Elder Goode asked him to lead
before he knew what he was about,
plied. 'It isn't my lead. I feel
evident that his mind was still on
e he had the night before."—Boston

FIGHT IS ON MANN.

Peace Men Object to His Course Concerning Cuba.

WILL TRY TO RETIRE HIM

Marvin A. Farr Is Urged to Take the Nomination.

BACKED BY UNION LEAGUE.

Lorimer Also Is Opposed Because of His Patriotism.

SEVERAL WANT MILLS' PLACE.

A movement was formally set on foot yesterday in the Union League club to defeat James R. Mann for renomination to Congress in the First District and to elect in his stead Marvin A. Farr. Mr. Farr will be the candidate of those who have stood for peace and against war—those who have frowned on the radical position of Mr. Mann as a leader among the so-called House insurgents.

Of course there is the old Mann-Kerr factional fight in the Thirty-second Ward involved in the matter. William R. Kerr has never entirely forgiven Congressman Mann for the latter's refusal to aid him in his efforts to secure the Republican Mayoralty nomination at the close of Mayor Swift's term, and of course Mr. Kerr is encouraging the Farr movement. It was said yesterday that a campaign fund of $25,000 could be raised easily to defeat Mr. Mann at the primaries. The friends of Mr. Farr, who is an ex-President of the Real Estate board, say he can have the support of all the forces antagonistic to Mann and claim they can control the nomination.

Farr Talks of Mann's Course.

"I am aware that my name has been connected with the nomination for Congress in the First District," said Mr. Farr. "As I understand the situation, the dissatisfaction against Mr. Mann has been growing for some time. It seems to be the opinion of a large number of South Side voters that his attitude has been too dictatorial—too aggressive, so to speak.

"Mr. Mann's aggressiveness in the Cuban affair seems to have accentuated his delinquencies in the minds of many South Side people. Most of our people have been heartily in favor of President McKinley's policy, and it was their wish that their Congressional representative should follow the lines laid down by the Chief Executive. Mr. Mann apparently did not consider the wishes of a large number of his constituents, and for this reason the opposition to him has rapidly crystallized.

"I do not know yet whether I shall be an active candidate for the nomination. I might say the question is still under consideration. I should have to be satisfied that there was substantial demand for my candidacy before going into the fight.

Urged to Make the Race.

"The many expressions of prominent men in my favor, however, are exceedingly significant. If I have been approached by one person today fully fifty have spoken to me and I have been assured that I can have the nomination if I so desire. I was given hearty encouragement at the Union League club dinner today, where the sentiment was practically unanimous that there ought to be a change in the First District.

"I have not been in favor of peace at any price, but I have been for peace as long as there was any chance for it, and, along with my friends, have felt that overaggressiveness has complicated a situation which otherwise might have been greatly simplified if the wise policy outlined by the President had been more strictly adhered to."

Some of the people who are talking against Mr. Mann have announced that a similar fight would be started at once and for the same reason on Congressman Lorimer.

"Probably the peace at any price crowd over in Hyde Park," said a prominent Thirtieth Ward politician, "is strong enough to give Congressman Mann a battle, but let any person go into the Stock-Yards district, Bridgeport, and along the drainage canal and he will quickly find that the people approve the House insurgents' vote."

In the Fourth District some opposition to the reëlection of Congressman Mills is developing. Justice Chott, Ephraim Banning, and Joseph E. Bidwill have been mentioned as candidates for his place.

Populists Nominate W. J. Strong.

The Populists of the Sixth Congressional District held a meeting at 58 Clybourn avenue last evening an delected Samuel Robins temporary chairman. After accepting the report of the Resolutions committee the meeting nominated William J. Strong for Congress.

BAN ON CIGARETS IN JAIL.

Prisoners Are Notified by Sheriff Pease and Jailer Whitman They Can Have None After Monday.

The practice of smoking cigarets, in the minds of Sheriff James Pease and Jailer John Whitman, is too obnoxious to be permitted longer even in the County Jail, and accordingly an order has been issued by them that on and after April 25 no cigarets will be allowed in the North Side bastile.

Confirmed cigaret smokers in the jail will thus have until Monday to relinquish the habit and dispose of the stock of cigarets in their possession.

Many of the prisoners are loud in their protests against the order, and say it is unjust, as others are to be allowed to smoke anything from a stogie or clay pipe to a Key West cigar or a meerschaum.

But the Sheriff and the jailer are firm. They say the order was due in part to the fact cigaret smoke is too malodorous to be endured in such large quantities, but chiefly to the fact users of cigarets have persisted in supplying boy prisoners with them.

ALLEY "L" USES ELECTRICITY.

Several Trains Equipped with Motors Make Their First Trips Over the Line.

Some of the trains on the South Side elevated railroad were run by electricity yesterday. Others will be equipped with motors as rapidly as possible and the smoky, jerky little engines will soon be permanently abandoned. The use of electricity proved satisfactory and the trains moved as smoothly as those on the Metropolitan and Lake street roads. The cars used were painted canary color, making them easily distinguishable from the dark brown carriages used on the other elevated roads.

Cullerton Purged of Contempt.

The contempt rule against Alderman Cullerton for failure to appear before Master-in-Chancery Barber and testify in the litigation begun against him by the E. P. Barrett Manufacturing company was dismissed yesterday by Judge Ball, the Alderman having given testimony in the case. It was also agreed that the safety deposit boxes which the court had restrained him from opening should now be opened.

Mrs. Lynch Is Awarded $8,500.

Mrs. Margaret E. Lynch, who sued the City of Chicago for $25,000, was awarded a verdict of $8,500 in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday. Mrs. Lynch was carried on a stretcher into the courtroom when she gave evidence on Monday. She testified that she fell on a broken sidewalk in Brown street three years ago, and has since been unable to walk owing to injury to her spine.

If you have a telephone in your house you are enabled to patronize any market or business establishment in the city, without regard to its location. Ten miles by telephone takes no more time than one mile.

TROUBLE IN WEST TOWN.

EXPOSURES RESULT FROM FACTION FIGHT AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Disagreement Between Assessor Ryan and Supervisor Considine as to Location of Board Offices—Legality of Lease on Present Quarters Questioned—Investigation Ordered by Auditing Committee — Advance in Salaries Occasions Surprise.

There may be all kinds of trouble for Democratic officeholders, politicians, and ambitious candidates in facts that have just come to light concerning affairs in the West Town office. It started when T. E. Ryan, Assessor, had a falling out with Dennis Considine, Supervisor, last year, but was not permitted to become public until yesterday, when somebody discovered that John C. Spry holds a five-year lease for quarters occupied by the board in his building at Madison and Morgan streets, given by Considine.

Along with this information came the discovery that Mr. Ryan got the Auditing board to allow him an advance of $500 in his salary, and many people are wanting to know why that was done.

There was another stir of surprise and uneasiness when W. F. A. Bernaimer presented a bill for services as attorney for Town Collector George Leininger in thirty-five or forty cases brought by taxpayers who protested against Ryan's assessments on their property, as it was known that John E. Kehoe, the regularly constituted Town Attorney, was paid the $4,000 salary his office demanded.

Orders an Investigation.

In view of this fact the Auditing board, made up of West Town Justices, has ordered an investigation to discover why Bernaimer was employed.

Following these disclosures, the secrets of the Harrison and Ryan factional fight of the last campaign began to leak out. Considine, it seems, appointed Kehoe as Town Attorney much against the wishes of Mr. Ryan. In order to win votes Ryan made it his policy, it was charged, to release voters from paying taxes as far as he could by increasing the assessments on manufacturing concerns and big merchants. As a result Collector Leininger found himself confronted with a stack of injunction suits brought by the latter.

It is claimed now that he employed Bernaimer to defend these suits at the instigation of Ryan, who feared that Kehoe, as the friend of Considine, might not exert himself to fully uphold the Assessor's vote-getting policy.

Trouble of Long Standing.

The clash between Considine and Ryan reached the stage of open hostilities last fall when the two disagreed as to a new location for the town offices.

Town Clerk Binnak sided with Considine and the records were removed to the Spry Building. April 5 the two held a town meeting and executed on behalf of the Town board a lease on the Spry Building offices for a term of five years at a rental af $225 a month.

Now the question of the legality of this lease is raised on the ground that Considine had no right to make it for a longer period than his official term.

A committee of the Auditing board, made up of Justices A. J. Sabath, C. J. Chott, and M. T. O'Donoghue, is investigating the Bernaimer claim and Biniak's application for an increase of salary from $4,500 to $5,000.

Attorney Kehoe explained Bernaimer's bill by saying that instead of doing all the work, Bernaimer simply assisted him.

BULLS CONTROL WALL STREET.

After a Decline Prices Advance on Rumors and Buying for Washington Account.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 20.—During the early hours of business today the stock market showed some slight response to the more than ever apparent danger of the situation, and prices sagged in a half-hearted way, many stocks scoring declines of about a full point. The selling was not heavy, but it was sufficient to bring about a lower level of prices in the absence of any support. Up to 1 o'clock the market was characterized by the same sluggishness that has been its chief feature for some time, although it was rather weaker than of late.

In the afternoon, however, the rumor mongers got to work, and deluged the street with a lot of fables calculated to bring about an upward turn in the market. These stories were of all sorts and conditions, telling that the Spanish government had begged for a little more time; that the British Ambassador had also asked the President to delay hostilities for a few days more, during which time Great Britain was to state the matter; that the Rothschilds had interfered and threatened by withholding funds to prevent Spain from going into war; and that the President, unasked, is to give Spain until Monday or longer to answer his ultimatum.

Naturally these stories brought about short covering and commission-house buying. They all came from Washington, and were accompanied by aggressive buying by the Washington houses, which gave them a semblance of truth. As a result, prices moved up sharply, and many of the early losses were regained.

At the close net changes were divided between recessions and advances, the changes in most of the active stocks being fractional. Beyond these inventions of the bulls the day was practically devoid of developments of enough importance to affect the street. The announcements that the President had sent his ultimatum to Spain and that the Spanish Minister had asked the State department for his passports, both of which were known early in the day, were responsible for some of the early weakness, but they had no effect commensurate with their importance. In fact, none of the recent developments has met with a warranted response in Wall street. The market has come to pay but little attention to bearish news, although that of a bullish character is now always followed by a market movement. Some of today's strength was attributed to a few professional operators, who, having been caught long of stocks, were compelled to keep the market up. At times there were indications of such tactics, but they played a small part compared with the Washington buying and that done by margin speculators.

The way in which the market rallied in the afternoon showed the extreme nervousness of Wall street bears, and the readiness of the traders to take to the long side of the market whenever there appears any news of bullish aspect. With the actual declaration of war, however, this sort of speculation will stop; there will be liquidation enough to supply the demands of all traders who may then want stocks, and enough in addition to make stocks decidedly weak. The strength of the market has not helped its position any, for it has been artificial and for that reason dangerous.

Cool-headed Wall street observers are expressing their dissatisfaction at the calmness with which the market is taking what practically amounts to a declaration of war. They declare that a sharp break would have made them bullish, but that the sullen steadiness of the market, the artificial character of which is apparent, has made them much afraid of the long side.

EX-COLLECTOR ERNST IS SUED.

Banks Demand Damages for His Action in Gathering Taxes Alleged to Be Illegal.

Damage suits against ex-South Town Collector John Ernst were filed in the Superior Court yesterday by the First National Bank of Chicago for $100,000, the Northwestern National Bank for $30,000, the National Bank of America for $20,000, and by the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago for $15,000. This is a sequel to the action of Ernst in collecting taxes from the banks under an assessment which was afterwards declared illegal. Some months ago the same banks filed suits to restrain Ernst from collecting the taxes. D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer, who was a party to the suit, filed a demurrer, which was sustained by Judge Freeman. Thereupon Ernst collected the money, though protests were lodged at the time by the officials of the banks. In the bills filed yesterday the bondholders of ex-Collector Ernst are named as codefendants.

CUT IN MEAT RATE.

Missouri Pacific Road Announces a Sharp Reduction.

IN EFFECT ON SATURDAY.

New Tariff Includes Many Transmississippi Towns.

SANTA FE WILL MEET IT.

Traffic officials of the Chicago-Missouri River roads were amazed when the learned yesterday that the Missouri Pacific had filed notice with the Interstate Commerce commission that it would put in effect on April 23 a rate of 5 cents a hundred pounds on packing-house product, carloads and dressed meats, straight or mixed carloads, from the Missouri River to St. Louis, and 7 cents to East St. Louis. This rate will apply from Omaha, South Omaha, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and intermediate points. From Lincoln, Neb., the rate will be 8 cents, and from Hutchinson and Wichita, Kas., 11 cents. When the roads recently reduced the rate to 8 cents to Mississippi River points and to 13 cents to Chicago it was thought the rate had reached rock bottom.

Shortly after the announcement of the cut was received the Santa Fé issued notice that it would meet the rate to the Mississippi River and add the regular differential, making the rate to Chicago 10 cents. The rate in effect before the war broke out was 23½ cents. The Santa Fé also stipulates that refrigerator cars in service under this tariff shall be allowed only ½ cent a car a mile. The regular mileage formerly paid to packers was 1 cent.

When the new rates go in effect it will be possible to ship packing-house products and dressed beef from Missouri River to New York at a rate of 23 cents. The regular rate was 53 cents. The other Chicago-Missouri River lines will make corresponding reductions if the meeting of traffic officials in St. Louis tomorrow fails to adjust the trouble.

In order to strengthen its organization and to secure a better maintenance of rates the Western Trunk Line committee has decided that local committees of commercial and general agents be reëstablished at Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and Des Moines. All lines have been requested to instruct their representatives to attend the meetings, which will be held every Monday, beginning on April 25.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association roads for the following occasions: National Council, Pal Upalion Fraternity, at Minneapolis, May 3 to 6; General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, at Omaha, Neb., May 25 to June 6; German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, at Chicago, June 1 to 7, from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis; New Jerusalem Church convention, Cleveland, O., June 9 to 15.

On May 15 the Postal Telegraph company will install in the dynamo-room of the Chicago Great Western railway at Oelwein, Ia., seven dynamos to furnish power for their telegraph services in that district.

The Lake Erie and Western railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable on May 16.

E. Copland, formerly General Agent of the freight department of the Santa Fé at Chicago, has been appointed General Agent of the Rio Grande Western in Chicago.

The Interchangeable Mileage bureau will hereafter pay rebates on used tickets within twenty days from the time the vouchers are deposited for redemption.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Palace Car company held in this city yesterday a quarterly dividend of $2 a share from net earnings was declared, payable on and after May 16, to stockholders of record on May 2, 1898.

Mr. George McFadden, formerly Division Freight Agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway at Memphis, Tenn., has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent for this company at Chicago, to succeed F. B. Cook, resigned.

Tit for Tat in Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has ruled that the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway has rendered void its special charter by consolidating with other lines, the case being governed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern case. He will, therefore, assess the former company under the general law, thereby increasing its taxes $8,000 annually. The company will fight. It has been discovered that while the Merriman law, increasing the rates of taxation of railroad companies, provides an increased rate for depot companies, no mention of this purpose is made in its title. A probable loss of $20,000 in revenue will result.

New York Central Changes.

Albany, N. Y., April 20.—At the annual meeting of the New York Central and Hudson River railway company held in Albany today Samuel R. Callaway and George Bowdoin were elected members of the Board of Directors to succeed the late Erastus Corning of Albany and George S. Buell of Rochester. Resolutions were adopted approving the purchase of Lake Shore stock and also the Michigan Central stock. The stockholders of the West Shore also elected Mr. Callaway a director to succeed R. J. Hayden.

TRAINS CRUSH OUT TWO LIVES.

John Marr Killed at Desplaines and A. Anderson at Barrington on Chicago and Northwestern Tracks.

John Marr, formerly cashier of the banking firm of Engers, Cook & Holinger, now Frank W. Engers & Co., 167 Washington street, was struck and instantly killed yesterday morning by a south-bound milk train on the Chicago and Northwestern road at Desplaines.

Upon the death of his wife at his Chicago residence, 1034 Park avenue, six months ago, Mr. Marr, who was 55 years old, went to live with his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Cook, at Desplaines. The bereavement preyed upon his mind, and at times he talked of taking his life, but lately he had been more cheerful, and when he left his daughter's house for a walk yesterday morning he did not seem despondent. He was walking north on the railroad track when struck.

A Coroner's jury investigated the case, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A man supposed, from letters in his pockets, to be August Anderson was run over and killed by a Chicago and Northwestern freight train at Barrington yesterday.

CLAIMS HE ROBBED A CONSUL.

S. C. Simms, Portugal's Representative in Chicago, Causes the Arrest of David Whitlock.

David L. Whitlock, a brother-in-law of S. C. Simms, Portuguese Consul in Chicago, was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having been implicated in the theft of $1,000 of jewelry from the latter's residence, 353 East Fifty-third street. It is claimed he was offering to pawn a ring taken from the Simms house when he was arrested. The robbery occurred last Friday night while Mr. and Mrs. Simms were away from home. The fact Whitlock possessed a pass key to the house caused him to be suspected and a close watch was set upon him, resulting in the arrest. Whitlock claims to know nothing of the robbery.

Asks a Change of Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Little, President of Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, has petitioned the northern New York conference of the Methodist Church for a transfer to the Rock River conference. Dr. Little had no cause to ask for the change until Bishop Merrill appointed him temporary pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston.

W. B. KEEP IS ARRESTED.

WELL KNOWN ATTORNEY SPENDS SEVEN HOURS IN COUNTY JAIL.

Authority to Seize His Body Given by Justice Richardson in an Action in Trover — Edward Thompson Law Publishing Company Secures Judgment of Which the Barrister Is Ignorant Until Placed in Custody—Calls Proceeding an Outrage.

On a writ of execution issued against his body by Justice John Richardson, Attorney William B. Keep, who lives at the Auditorium Annex and is one of the widely known lawyers of Chicago, was arrested on Tuesday for failure to settle a judgment, and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening was an inmate of the County Jail. The judgment, which was for the sum of $75 and costs, was secured on March 8 by the Edward Thompson Law Publishing company through Ludwig Zeisler, a collection attorney.

Mr. Keep, though he was served with the summons, according to the records in Justice Richardson's court, made no appearance to defend the suit, which, at the desire of the plaintiff's attorney, was tried by a jury of six men. By default a verdict was rendered for the publishing company for the full amount of the bill.

The proceedings in court that led to Mr. Keep's arrest were unusual in character, being termed an action in trover. The contention of the plaintiff was that the defendant was able to pay, but would not, and that therefore his body should be seized to force a settlement. By the technicality of the law the lawyer was not arrested for debt, the seizure of the body being made upon the same ground upon which a levy would have been made upon personal effects.

The order upon which Constable Charles Leibrandt took Mr. Keep into custody was as follows:

It is considered by the court that the said plaintiff have and recover of the said defendant the sum of $75 and costs of suit, and judgment in trover ordered and entered therefor April 16, 1898, and that execution against the body be ordered and issued to Charles Leibrandt.

Although the writ was placed in the constable's hands on April 16, he did not serve it upon Mr. Keep until Tuesday afternoon, when he went to the attorney's office in the Fisher Building and informed him that under the order he seized his body for the satisfaction of the judgment.

Mr. Keep, who denounced the proceeding, said yesterday that he was first made aware of the existence of the judgment by the appearance of the constable with the writ.

"I remember receiving a summons to answer the suit, and I am at fault in that I did not defend the suit," said Mr. Keep. "I forgot when it was to come on or I would have defended it. When the constable swooped down on me with that writ, giving me the choice of instant payment or of being kidnaped, I naturally thought that I was being made the victim of blackmail and refused to settle."

Mr. Keep did not, however, offer to resist the writ and was taken by the constable to the County Jail, where Jailer Whitman entered his name on the books and assigned him to a cell.

Until 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Keep remained steadfast in his determination not to pay the judgment. Then he dispatched a message to a friend. An hour later the judgment was satisfied with cash in lieu of the body and the attorney walked out of the jail a free and angry man.

CHURCH SUES FOR ITS TITLE.

Auburn Park Baptist Trustees Begin Action Against Charles Hough in Superior Court.

Trustees of Auburn Park Baptist Church began action in the Superior Court yesterday to compel Charles R. Hough to relinquish his title to the church premises and to convey it to the trustees. In consideration of loaning the church $2,100 some years ago Hough was appointed trustee to receive the title to the premises.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CROPS.

Summary of the Government Report and Weather Conditions for Illinois and Nearby States.

A summary of the government crop bulletins for the week follows:

The general weather conditions were more favorable than the preceding week, and over Northern, Central, and Western States the week was upon a whole very favorable. In the Southern States it was too cool, and in some sections too dry, while over portions of Ohio, central Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys it was too wet. In California drought conditions continue to have been intensified by the absence of rain during the week. As a result of the cold weather of the previous week much replanting of corn has been necessary in the Southern States.

Corn planting is now in progress as far north as the southern portions of Missouri and Illinois. Preparations are well advanced for planting in the more northerly States. In Kansas planting is nearly completed in the southern part of the State, and is in progress in the central counties. In Iowa a large area has been prepared for corn, and conditions are favorable for early planting.

The reports concerning winter wheat are generally favorable. A decided improvement as compared with its condition in the preceding week is reported from Indiana and Ohio; it is recovering from the effects of the recent cold weather in Kentucky and Tennessee. In Michigan it is much in need of rain, while in California it is expected that the crop will prove a failure, except in the northern coast counties and in limiter areas in interior valleys.

Considerable wheat has been sown in the northern section of the spring wheat region. Seeding is nearly completed in the southern portions of Minnesota and South Dakota, and in Nebraska it is coming up nicely.

A summary of crop conditions in near-by States follows:

Illinois—The week was generally favorable except that it was too wet in some western counties. Oats are pretty mostly sown and some early fields are coming up well. Gardening, potato planting, and plowing for corn well begun, with fields of corn being prepared. Wheat, rye, and grasses are doing well. Wheat is jointing. Stock is being pastured in southern district. Fruits are badly injured and are blooming profusely in the southern half of the State.

Wisconsin—Very favorable for farm work. Seeding and preparation for corn well advanced. Soil in excellent condition for working and well stored with moisture. Winter wheat, rye, and grasses starting well.

Michigan—Weather very favorable for field work, but too dry for winter seeding and winter rye. Plowing and oat seeding general and have progressed rapidly. Early potatoes being planted and corn generally being prepared. Fruits of all kinds very promising. Wheat needs rain badly.

Minnesota—Very favorable week for wheat seeding, which is nearly finished in the south half and is done in the north. Oat and barley seeding in the south. Soil in excellent condition, though the surface is very dry notwithstanding light showers which fell the first half of the week. Fruits, clover, winter wheat, and rye generally wintered well. Early-sown wheat somewhat injured, but is mostly resown. Abundant rain needed.

Nebraska—Warm growing week. Seeding of small grain almost completed. Spring wheat and early-sown oats are coming up nicely. Rye and winter wheat growing well and in excellent condition. Plowing for corn general. Fruit buds are swelling and have not been injured by the cold weather.

Iowa—Warm weather and well distributed showers have quickened germination, and early planted oats, and barley have made good stand. Large area has been prepared for corn, and present conditions favor early planting. Pastures growing vigorously and fruit prospects are good.

Indiana—Weather more favorable to crops and farm work; warmer, and but few rains; wheat and rye improved rapidly. Oats nearly all sown and coming up nicely. Tobacco bed plants injured by frost. Plowing for corn progresses. Meadows and pastures getting green, and tree fruit in full bloom.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—There was a good demand for boats in the grain trade. Kingston is a favorite route now, many shippers wishing to protect their interests by sending grain via Montreal, so that they will not be caught by having the port of New York blocked in event of war. Lefter wheat is moving freely. The amount of room taken the last two days is put at a million bushels. Many vessels are placed to load five and six days ahead, and charters are generally withheld. It is stated that the Williams, Hawgood, Yuma, Yukon, and Olympia are placed to load wheat. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Australia, wheat; Italia, p. Tower, W. D. Rees, Raleigh, corn. To Sandusky—George Parwell, corn. To Kingston—Arason, Lindsay, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—For every load of coal and ore offered there are a number of vessels ready to take it. Shippers say, however, that there will be an improvement this month. Rates hold the same all around.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charters: Peck, Rome, Chicago, 20 cents.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Charters: To Buffalo—Davidson, rye and wheat.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Hundred Five.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Bartlett, Malta, Duluth.

GLADSTONE, Mich. — Arrived — Manhattan. Cleared—Ore—Naples, Ashtabula.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Sheltered—Toledo, Shawnee, Torrent, Jackson, Two Sisters.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Coal: Matoa, Duluth; Planet, Marquette. Light—Wade, Marquette.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Windbound—C. H. Bradley barges, Sam Marshall barges, Smith & Post, Mystic Star, Annie Laurd, Montana, Buell barges, Oak Leaf, Hattie Wells, Andrew Jackson, Mt. Blanc, Martial.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Merrimac, Macy, Mabel Wilson, Ionia, Chicago; Ketchum, Milwaukee.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Departed—Omaha, coal, Chicago; first boat of the season. The Denver leaves tonight.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Wyoming, Curtis, Holland, Escanaba, Mohegan, Mingoe, Ciarion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cleared—Street, Lozen, Godfrey, Kinaston; San Diego, Red Wing, Oades, Buffalo.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich.—Down—Tampa, 8 a. m. Up—Servia, Ewen, Venice, noon; A. Shores, 1 p. m.; Republic, 6.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Schroeder, 1 a. m.; Hickox, 6:30; Indiana, 8. Up—Seymour, Weaver, 6 a. m.; Sawyer, 9; Foster, 3 p. m.; Soper, 4.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—George Orr, Carrington, John Otis, Whitaker. Cleared—Kaladin, Hill, Spencer, Pennington, Kingston; Mary and Massachusetts, Escanaba; Fischer car ferries, Peshtigo; Linn, Buffalo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR, Wis.—Arrived—Alva, Zenith City, Wahula, Northern Wave, Cranage, Selwyn Eddy, Codorus, Mohawk. Departed—Uganda, Paris, Buffalo, grain; Prodigy, South Chicago; Queen City, Lake Erie, ore.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Bermuda, 2 a.m.; Wilbur, 2 p. m.; China, 2:30; Arabia, 3:40; John Mitchell whaleback, 4:40. Down—Milwaukee, 6:30 a. m.; Business, 11; Northern Queen, 6:20 p. m.; St. Paul, steel, 7. Wind—West, moderating.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Hennepin, 6 a. m.; Fisk, 6:40; Lehigh, 8:20; Schlesinger, 2 p. m.; Corona, 2:20; Waldo, 5:40; Tom Adams, 7:50; Pridgeon, 9:40. Down—Eldin-Mere, 5:20 a. m.; Coralia, 1:40 p. m.; Parnell, 7:40. Wind—West, fresh, clear.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Sparta, Biwabik, Gratwick (steel), Bangor, Fedora, J. C. Lockwood, Lansing. Cleared—Light—Thomson whaleback, Marina, Kaikaska, Hadley, Bacon, Granada, Duluth; Havana, Biwabik, Anderson, Chicago. Coal—Lewiston, Fitzgerald, Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—J. W. Moore, T. W. Palmer, R. Mills, Buffalo. Mdse.—Syracuse, New York, Lackawanna, Saranac, Chicago, Buffalo, Lumber—A. W. Luckey, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; R. Mott, Menominee. Wheat—Hundred Eighteen, Maruba, Duluth. Light—Grecian, Cleveland; Sanilac, South Chicago; Cadillac, W. H. Wolf, Milwaukee; Mecosta, Buffalo. Cleared—Grain—Vanderbilt, Frontenac, City of Berlin, Necosta, Buffalo; Marquette, A. McVittie, Ogdensburg; City of Sheboygan, A. Mosher, J. G. Blaine, Port Huron. Mdse.—Ramapo, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Erie. Light—Bob Teed, Ashland; J. C. Taylor, Charlevoix; J. T. Johnson, Duluth; E. Williams, St. Ignace; A. W. Luckey, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; R. Kantera, Garden Bay; W. Wing, Detour.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the contemplated removal of Engine Company 32 and Truck 9 from Battery D on the lake front to Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue. The resolution says: "We protest most vigorously against the aforesaid companies being removed from the business section of the city to such a distance because it will greatly cripple their efficiency and will very much increase the risks from fire of the vast interests of merchants, property-owners, and the fire insurance companies in the heart of the city." The resolution advocates the allotment to the city free of rent of a part of the Lake Front Park adjoining the Randolph street viaduct. It also requests the cooperation of property-owners in Michigan avenue and merchants in the vicinity in the effort to prevent lessening the fire protection in the center of the city. The report of the subcommittee of the Executive committee on the revised Stock-Yards schedule was adopted after a few changes had been made. The delinquency by the committee for private fire departments was stricken out. The report on transportation dockhouses also was passed, the warehouse report going over until the meeting which will be held on April 27.

T. L. Maitland & Co. are now the Cook County general agents of the State Insurance company of Philadelphia. Heretofore they have been local agents of the company, but a Cook County department is now to be established for the first time. They have also been given an independent line of the Western Underwriters', succeeding to the agency held by Fisher, Martin & Raftree. The firm is to move to 146 La Salle street on May 1.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Senate amending the O'Neill law so as to authorize the Commissioner of Insurance to cancel the licenses of companies that "permit" their Ohio agents to enter the combinations. As the law stands he can only do this in the case of a compay that requires its agents to enter such combinations.

The local companies at Wheeling, W. Va., have decided to put in force the 15 per cent commission agreement as arranged for some weeks ago and, therefore, the order declaring rates open at Wheeling has been suspended by the Governing committee of the union.

The special committee of the Large Cities committee of the Western union, having in charge the investigation of affairs at St. Louis, will go to that city next Monday.

Lansing, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee has obtained from the United States District Court a temporary injunction restraining Insurance Commissioner Campbell from revoking its license to write

DAY NURSERY FOLK MEET

ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON CRECHE WORK OPENS IN HANDEL HALL.

Delegates from Many States Are Welcomed by the Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey —Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York City Presides — Papers Read on Needs of Children and How to Supply Them—Sessions Close Today—Reception to Follow in the Evening.

The Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey of the Clybourn Avenue Settlement opened the second annual conference of the National Federation of Day Nurseries last evening in Handel Hall, taking the place of Mayor Harrison, who was to have delivered the address of welcome.

The President of the federation, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, presided. Two hundred and fifty people, representing crèches in Chicago and elsewhere, were present. Practical questions relating to the needs and wants of day nurseries were discussed.

After reading the Mayor's letter of regret and saying a few welcoming words Dr. Gallwey talked of "Day Nursery Work—Its Scope and Its Significance:"

"Day nursery work," the speaker said, "is no child's play. If properly conducted it deals a fundamental blow against the evils which work for the disintegration of the workingman's home. Day nursery work is not a thing of toys and books, but a saving of the home which is the unit of society."

Mrs. Dodge's paper on "Why We Need a Federation," which followed, contained some interesting statistics. She told of the first conference of crèches ever held, when representatives of ninety nurseries met in New York to consult regarding ways and means in the work they had undertaken, and followed the growth of the work until the current year, when 500 nurseries in a territory extending from New York to Tacoma are included in the federation list.

Mr. E. C. Bicknell of the Bureau of Associated Charities spoke next on the "Sociological Need of Investigation in Day Nursery Work."

Mrs. Henry Marquand of New York sent a paper on "Kinds of Investigation and Investigators Now Used," which was read by Mrs. E. C. Dudley of the Margaret Etter Crèche.

"Neighborhood Work" was the subject of four addresses delivered by Miss L. B. Pingree of Boston, Miss H. F. Morse of New York, Mrs. B. A. E. Londergren, and Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago. Miss Pingree handled the subject from an ethical standpoint. Mrs. Londergren told of the day nursery work of the Catholic Woman's National league. Miss McDowell told of the day nursery in connection with the social settlement work.

Two sessions today in Handel Hall will conclude the conference.

Mrs. E. C. Dudley will give a reception this evening to the visiting delegates at her residence, 1619 Indiana avenue.

Among those in the audience at the opening session were:

Mrs. G. A. Soden,	Mrs. E. C. Dudley,
Mrs. T. E. Gane,	Mrs. W. P. Conger,
Mrs. J. C. Robinson,	Mrs. A. J. Lampson,
Mrs. Charles Henrotin,	Mrs. Horace Starkey,
Mrs. James Eagle,	Miss Nellie Wakem.

"AUNT LAURA" HAVILAND DEAD.

Famous Abolitionist and War-Time Nurse Passes Away—Interment Will Be at Adrian, Mich.

The funeral of Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, more generally known as "Aunt Laura," a noted abolitionist and philanthropist, who died on Tuesday, will be held today at Grand Rapids, and followed by interment at Adrian, Mich. Mrs. Haviland was 90 years old. Her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Brownell, and her grandson, Ralph E. Brownell, live in Chicago.

Mrs. Haviland was born in Canada, and when a child moved with her parents to Western New York. Her father, Daniel Smith, was a leader in the Society of Friends, and a bitter opponent of human slavery. His principles were deeply impressed upon the mind of his daughter. After her marriage, upon removing to Lenawee County, Mich., she opened a school of instruction in manual labor.

When the war broke out she volunteered as a nurse, and soon became known to the soldiers as "Aunt Laura." She afterwards engaged in the work of the Freedmen's Aid society. Her work for needy children was resumed after the war, and the Michigan State Public School at Coldwater is the result of her personal labor.

WOMAN IS A BANK PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Evelyn Tome, Beside Managing a Four Million Dollar Estate, Is at the Head of a National Bank.

Baltimore, Md., April 20.—The first woman to be elected President of a national bank in Maryland is Mrs. Evelyn Tome, widow of Jacob Tome,the millionaire philanthropist. She is a very beautiful woman, and was many years younger than her husband, by whose will she acquired 701 shares of stock in the Cecil Bank at Port Deposit. Jacob Tome founded the bank, and was its President for many years. Today the directors elected his widow to succeed him. She is also one of the executors of her husband's will, and assumes the active management of an estate valued at $4,000,000. Mrs. Tome was the daughter of Henry Nesbitt and a graduate of Wesleyan College. Tome was an octogenarian when he died. His widow is but 40 years of age.

REFUSES TO WED THE TEACHER.

Henry H. Thacker of Hillsboro Must Pay Five Thousand Dollars for Breach of Contract.

Hillsboro, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—Five thousand dollars is the amount of damages awarded Miss Clara B. Hamilton by a jury in the Montgomery County Circuit Court today against Henry Heston Thacker for his failure to fulfill his marriage contract with her. The parties are school teachers and belong to prominent families. Wedding invitations had been issued and all preparations made, but a few days before the appointed time Thacker was found in his brother's yard apparently unconscious. Upon recovering from a two week's illness he denied all recollection of his engagement with Miss Hamilton, and refused to have anything to do with her.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a dress of mauve silk, by Ludinard, trimmed with a deep flounce edged with two smaller flounces.

MAUVE SILK DRESS.

The corsage is a blouse in front and tight behind. The yoke and front are of white mousseline de soie, plaited, and English point lace.—New York Herald.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Easter Bonnets (Marked Down).

SCENE—The bay window of the club, commanding a view of the street. Directly opposite are the windows of a fashionable milliner's, gorgeous with a display of new spring millinery.

Characters—Tom, Dick, Harry, afterward Jack, and Dolly Street (engaged to Jack).

It is 3 o'clock on a warm afternoon, a few days after Easter. The grand parade is at its thickest.

Tom (reflectively, looking out of the window toward the milliner's display)—I wonder how many girls stop to look in at that window?

Dick—I guess one in seven is a good average.

Harry—One in three, you mean. Notice the sign, "Easter bonnets marked down." Why, either one of those signs would be dangerous. Together they're fatal. Let's watch and count.

Tom (with sudden animation)—No. I'll tell you what. We'll get up a game with it. I'll pick out a girl coming down the street, and you and Harry bet on whether she stops and looks in at that window or not. It'll be for a dollar. You both put up your stakes, understand? Harry, he'll be the bull. He'll bet that she stops. Dick will be the bear; he'll bet she don't.

Dick—And how if she goes in—goes into the store?

Tom—Well, I'll just bet a dollar as to whether she goes in or not, and if she does I win double. It's a one to two shot.

Dick—Great idea. Here, Tom, here comes a girl, see. Just crossing the street. Do we bet on her?

Tom—No, no. There's an art in this thing you fellows don't seem to appreciate. She wouldn't do. She's been shopping all the morning, and spent her last quarter for lunch at the department store. She wouldn't dare look in. Besides, she's from the country, I'm sure. Look at her net bag.

Harry—Tom, you're right. She went by with her head turned away, wouldn't trust herself to look. How about this one that's coming—the one in the brown tailor suit?

Tom—Yes, we bet on her. (Harry and Tom each lay a dollar on the table.)

Harry—O, she's bound to stop. Watch now, she can't go by that row of bonnets. There, she's right in front—now—now—yes, no—she's hesitating—she's got her eye right on that blue affair—no—yes—yes. The dollar's mine. (The girl abruptly enters. the store.)

Tom (pocketing the two dollars)—Hurry up; put up your money. Here comes another one. We bet on her. The one in gray (assuming tone and manner of a wheel-of-fortune winner). Put up your money. Pick 'em out; pick 'em out. Here she goes, an' there she goes, and if she stops or not nobody knows. (Dick and Harry make their bets. The girl passes by in a hurry, merely glances at the bonnets.)

Tom (in a professional chant)—Dick wins.

Dick—Great game, great.

Tom—Gents, make your bets. This one coming. The one in the hunting green dress. Come on, come on, come and gamble on the green. (The girl in green enters the store hurriedly, without as much as glancing at the bonnets.)

Tom (gathering in the money)—Bank wins.

Harry (with an aggrieved shout)—She was the saleslady in that store. I've seen her there. Fake, fake.

Dick—Kill the umpire.

(Enter Jack at the back of the room.)

Harry—Hello, here's Jack. Shall we ask him to join our merry throng?

Tom—He's going to be married next week to Dolly Street. He wouldn't take an interest in such frivolities.

Harry—Well, if he's going to be married next week the sooner he learns about Easter bonnets and ways o' women the better for him. Hey, Jack, come over here and get into the game.

Jack (coming up)—Hello, you fellows, what's up? (Tom explains at length.)

Jack—Capital idea, capital.

Tom—Steady all. Here's another, and a stunner, too, black cashmere, white gloves, and a dot of blue plush in the hat. See her?

Jack—The one with the heavy veil?

Tom—Yes, that one.

Dick—What does she want to wear such a heavy veil for? By the way her clothes fit her she ought to be pretty.

Tom—Pick 'em out, pick 'em out. (They make their bets. There is a moment of silent expectation as the girl approaches.)

Harry—Isn't she a stunner?

Jack—Walks like a girl I know.

Dick—She won't look at those bonnets. She's the kind that sends her maid down to have a lot sent up on approval.

Harry—Don't make any difference. Why, look at that blue affair right in the front row an' marked down. She's only a woman, after all. Look, look. If she hesitates—

Jack—She's lost, and she is hesitating.

Tom—She's stopped. Harry wins—no—no, wait a moment. She acts as though she was going in. She's going to price that blue affair, I know it.

(The girl studies the array of Easter bonnets a moment, starts off, returns, and finally enters the store with an undecided air.)

Tom (gathering up the money)—Bank wins.

Dick (disgusted)—You wouldn't have thought it of her. Wimmin folk air powerful onsartin, and I'll bet she was a pretty girl, too.

Harry—She's over in the store now. Look, you can see her through the window. The saleslady is getting that blue bonnet out for her. By Jove, she's looking right over here.

Jack—Who, the saleslady?

Harry—No, you goat, the girl. The stunner, and—why—well, of all— Boys, she's bowing over here.

Dick—To us?

Tom—No, to me.

Jack—It's to me, of course.

Harry—Hoh, you're both wrong. She's bowing right at me. Can't I see?

Dick—How you going to prove it?

Tom—Well, I'll bow and wave my hand at her; and then Jack, he'll bow and wave his hand at her, and the one that she answers will be the one that wins.

Jack—All right; there's my tenner. Tom, you try first. (Tom bows and waves in the most ingratiating manner, but the girl puts her chin in the air and turns away coldly.)

Tom (dolefully)—Crushed, crushed. Well, Jack. (Jack bows and waves in his turn, and he's rewarded with a pleasant little nod.)

Jack (swelling proudly and pocketing the money)—What did I tell you?

Jack—I wonder if she was pretty. I'll bet she was, Harry. She's going to try on that blue bonnet, and she'll have to take off her veil to do that. We'll soon see if she's pretty or not.

Dick—Watch, now. She's taking off her veil. There. Is she pretty or not?"

Jack—Why, it's Dolly!

All—Miss Street!

(A moment of embarassed silence.)

Harry (to Jack)—I say, old man, this is no end beastly—I—we—by Jove, Jack, we've acted like a lot of cads. Of course, if we'd known—guessed for an instant it was your fiancée—Miss Street, I mean—I—that is—hang it, Jack, I feel mean.

Dick—Harry speaks for all of us, Jack.

Jack (easily)—Pshaw, that's all right. No wonder Dolly bowed to me. She recognized me all right, but I didn't know her under that veil, and I've never seen that dress before. I thought her walk was familiar, though. Guess I'll run over and talk to her a bit. Good-by, you fellows. Some of you sign the card for me when it comes. (Exit.)

(Tom, Dick, and Harry exchange rueful glances.)

Tom—And now the question is, Did she recognize Jack?

Dick—Would Dolly Street flirt with a man, and she engaged to Jack?

Tom—Would Jack flirt with a girl, and he engaged to Dolly?

Dick—Well, wimmen folk air onsartin.

(In front of the milliner's store, a few moments later. Dolly, coming out, meets Jack.)

Dolly (surprised)—Why, you dear old Jack, where did you come from? I haven't seen you in an age.—Boston Globe.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Love-Beckwith Wedding at St. Chrysostom's Church—Other Marriages—Harvard Club Election.

The wedding of Miss Ella Louise Love, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Love, to Mr. Warren Lippett Beckwith was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Chrysostom's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively. The bride wore a costume of white satin en train, the bodice being covered with Brussels point lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's only attendant was Miss Susanna Chamberlain of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Lowry Raymond was best man. The ushers were:

Mr. John A. Ryerson,	Mr. Kinney Smith,
Mr. F. F. Norcross,	Mr. W. M. Raymond.

A supper followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 381 Oak street. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith will spend six months in Europe.

The wedding of Miss Helen Ide, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Ide, to Mr. Henry Walter Dakin of Natalbany, La., was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, 1525 Maple avenue, Evanston, at 8 o'clock last evening.

The marriage of Miss Mary Frances Hamill to William J. Murphy was celebrated in the Holy Angels' Church yesterday afternoon, Father D. A. Tighe officiating.

Miss Childs, 1203 Maple avenue, Evanston, gave a dinner last evening for the Bird-Huston bridal party.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard club Mr. John C. Hallenbeck was elected President and Mr. Edwin Brown Vice President.

The marriage of Miss Dollie Susan Figg, daughter of Captain William F. M. Figg, 152 Potomac avenue, to Mr. Alfred Charles Christenson will be solemnized on Tuesday, April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mayer, 3223 Calumet avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jennie Mayer, to Mr. Rudolph Kaapz. At home May 1.

The women of Plymouth Church will give a tea for Mrs. Haynes and her mother, Mrs. Snow, this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock in the church parlors.

The Chicago Wellesley club will give its annual luncheon at 1 o'clock on Saturday, April 30, at the Union League club.

An entertainment will be given at the Oakland club tomorrow evening. The Hyde Park Dramatic company will present "David Garrick."

"The best, and therefore the leading, white soap offered for sale in our stores is 'Ivory.'" C. Jevne & Co., 109 Wabash avenue.

M'NULTA-MARCHAND WEDDING.

Son of General and Mrs. McNulta of Chicago Is Married at Annapolis, Md.

Annapolis, Md., April 20.—[Special.]—Chicago and Washington society was well represented at the brilliant wedding here this afternoon of Miss Elizabeth Presley Marchand, daughter of the late Commodore J. B. Marchand, U. S. N., to Herbert McNulta of Chicago.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, on Prince George street, by the Rev. W. S. Southgate, D. D., of Stanne's Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. J. B. Marchand.

Among those present were: Mrs. Marchand, Mrs. V. S. Nelson, Mr. J. T. Marchand of Washington, Mr. Francis T. and Dr. George Marchand, General and Mrs. McNulta of Chicago, parents of the groom; J. N. Logan, Mrs. Logan, and Miss Logan of Philadelphia, Admiral and Mrs. Greer and Miss Greer and Major and Mrs. Merrill of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Soper of Bloomington, Ill. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. McNulta will reside in Montana.

WOMAN BERATES HER RESCUER.

Mrs. McDonald Resents the Disturbance of Her Sleep on a Railroad Track.

Mrs. Julia McDonald, 61 years old, was found asleep on the tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at Polk street last evening by Policeman Messenger. Supposing she was sick the policeman sent her in an ambulance to the County Hospital. When Mrs. McDonald awoke she denounced the police so violently for disturbing her sleep that she was taken to the Harrison street station and locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

CONCERT BY THE APOLLO CLUB.

Last of the Season Will Be Given at the Auditorium This Evening.

The Apollo club will give its last concert of the season tonight at the Auditorium under the direction of Mr. Tomlins. The program will include Goring Thomas' "The Swan and Skylark" and A. C. Mackenzie's "Dream of Jubal." The soloists will be: Miss Helen Buckley, soprano; Mrs. Bloodgood, contralto; Mr. Evan Williams, tenor; and Mr. Arthur Beresford, bass.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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It is certainly a strange coincidence that in these times of international crisis the conduct of the foreign relations of the two great English speaking powers should be vested in the hands of Under Secretaries of State. Here in the United States, owing to the ill-health of Secretary Sherman, the duties of the chief of the State department are being performed by his Under Secretary, Judge Day, while in London, owing to the sickness of Lord Salisbury, his work is being performed by the Parliamentary Under Secretary, George Nathaniel Curzon, husband of Miss Leiter of Chicago and Washington, and eldest son of Lord Scarsdale.

Mr. Curzon has even taken part in several Cabinet councils, this being the first instance, unless I am much mistaken, of an Under Secretary, or of a man not a full-fledged Minister of the Crown, taking part in the deliberations of a Cabinet.

Still, there is more excuse for Mr. Curzon doing this than Judge Day. For Mr. Curzon is, after all, a member of the Privy Council, and from a strictly legal point of view the Cabinet is nothing more nor less than a mere committee of members of the Privy Council intrusted with the direction of the various departments of state, and who meet together informally for the conduct of business on a common basis. Moreover, Mr. Curzon has obtained, through travel, a most extensive knowledge of China and of those portions of the Orient which are now engaging the attention of the English government, and as such has had the threads of the negotiations in connection with China at his finger ends.

Mr. Balfour is nominally the locum tenens of Lord Salisbury during his absence. But how little he concerns himself about the fulfillment of his uncle's duties is shown by the fact that he has been away golfing during the greater part of the last fortnight.

The name of Lord Oxenbridge, who has just been gathered to his fathers, will be remembered, not altogether in the most pleasing or savory manner, in connection with the so-called Liberator frauds, of which the former member of Parliament, Jabez Balfour, now a long-term convict, was the originator.

Lord Oxenbridge was the President and chairman of nearly all the Balfour companies, every one of which was of a fraudulent character, the swindle being particularly cruel by reason of the fact that it was especially people in the most modest circumstances who had been induced to invest their savings in the scheme.

While it is possible, and even probable, that the Viscount was innocent of any actual dishonesty, yet it cannot be denied that most of the victims ruined by the Liberator swindles were led to embark their money in the enterprises on the strength of his name at the head of the directory. Lord Oxenbridge had invested none of his own money in the shares, but had received as a present from Jabez Balfour a certain amount of stock for the use of his name at the head of the directorate and for his services as chairman.

What made the matter worse was that at the time he held the position of Master of the Horse to the Queen, this being, as every one knows, the most important and lucrative post in the royal household. Although it was suggested when the frauds were laid bare that he should resign his office he declined to comply therewith, and even refused to contribute a solitary farthing of his salary, of $15,000 a year, besides allowances, towards the national fund started in behalf of the victims, and to which every member of the royal family subscribed.

As soon as Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership, however, he made a demand so peremptory in its terms for the resignation of the Viscount that the latter had no alternative but to comply.

The new Lord Oxenbridge, who rejoices in the rather peculiar Christian name of Debonnaire, and whose younger brother is Sir Edmund Monson, now British Ambassador at Paris, enjoys the distinction of having been subjected to a severe horsewhipping by Colonel Scott Stevenson of the famous Black Watch Regiment.

The horsewhipping was inflicted on the ground of alleged undue attention to the Colonel's exceedingly homely and mischief-making wife. There is no reason to believe that she ever inspired any feelings than those of pity on the part of the new Viscount. But she is a woman who is convinced that every man is bound to fall in love with her; who interprets the ordinary courtesies of life as demonstrations of infatuation, and who is overfond of relating that she is persecuted by masculine attentions.

A duel might possibly have taken place had it not been for the interference of the Duke of Coburg and of Edinburg, in whose service the Viscount has been for many years as equerry.

I believe that Colonel Scott Stevenson is now dead, but I remember that in 1884 he came in for a good deal of unpleasant attention on the part of the press in connection with the letter to his wife, which she was indiscreet enough to give out for publication, and in which with the utmost gusto he described how after one of the battles with the dervishes near Suakin both he and some of his comrades had amused themselves by using Soudanese lances to spear the wounded savages lying on the ground.

There may have been a certain excuse for this, as the dervishes were so fanatic that even when wounded they would attempt to kill the very ambulance men who offered them water and who sought to bandage up their wounds. Still, at the same time, the notion of British officers amusing themselves by spearing the wounded enemy created a most unpleasant impression, and gave rise to no end of adverse criticism on the part of the English, and especially of the foreign press.

The new Viscountess Oxenbridge is a sister of General Sir Arthur Ellis, the well-known and least popular of the equerries of the Prince of Wales, his unpopularity being probably due to the fact that he is famed as being the member of the Prince's household who is the least disinterested and who is the most jealous of people approaching his royal master, appearing to see in almost every person for whom the Prince strikes up a friendship a rival in the pickings and perquisites, of which he has managed to secure a larger share than any other officer of the entourage of the Prince.

Another member of the Monson family is Alfred Monson, nephew of the new Lord Oxenbridge, as well as grandson of the late Earl of Galloway, who was charged a few years ago with the murder of a young ward and friend of his of the name of Windsor Hambrough, who was found dead at a place which he had rented in Scotland with the back of his head almost blown off.

The trial, which took place at Edinburg, resulted in a verdict of "not proven," that is to say, indicating that in the minds of the jury there was not sufficient legal evidence to hang the prisoner, although they were convinced of his guilt. He now lives under an assumed name, his identity having, however, on several occasions been brought to light during the last three or four years in connection with charges of fraudulent bankruptcy brought against him.

The announcement contained in the Official Gazette of Vienna to the effect that Count Rudolph Hardegg has just presented to the Emperor letters accrediting him as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign Order of Malta, or of St. John, serves to call once more attention to the fact that this is the only European order of knighthood which is sovereign in character and which maintains full-fledged and highly paid embassies at the courts of Vienna and of the Vatican, where the envoys are treated on identically the same footing as the representatives of other sovereign States.

EXPECT A THEOLOGICAL FIGHT.

Question of Recognizing Doctrine of Universalism to Be Discussed at State Congregational Meeting.

Congregationalists of Chicago anticipate that the meeting of the State Association of Congregational Churches, to be held in the Union Park Church in this city May 16 to May 19, will witness a lively fight over the question of universalism that may result in action that will mark an epoch in the history of the church.

For the last year Congregational ministers in meetings and through the sectarian press have been discussing universalism and quite a number of them have espoused the principle of universalism in a more or less guarded form. Recently the Rev. E. S. Carr of Stillman Valley has served notice through the church organs that at the State association meeting he will submit a resolution pronouncing against universalism as a Congregational doctrine.

There are said to be a number of leading Chicago pastors who will stand up for that form of universalism recently espoused by Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston, who holds that "the success of God means the salvation of all men, and even in hell the fire may burn and the worm gnaw in the service of the eternal grace."

The Chicago association will hold its annual meeting at the Desplaines Congregational Church on May 3.

Discuss Union of Churches.

Members of the Green Stone Presbyterian and Morse Avenue Methodist Churches in Pullman last evening met and discussed a proposition looking to the formation of a union church. After debate the matter was referred to a committee for a report one week later. It is not thought probable that a union of the two bodies will be effected.

Let its twenty years of constantly-growing success talk. That ought to convince you that there's "something in Pearline." Twenty years ago Pearline was a new idea. And no new idea could have come into favor so rapidly and so largely, or would have been so copied and imitated, if it hadn't been a good idea. Pearline saves more, in washing, than anything else that's safe to use. 589

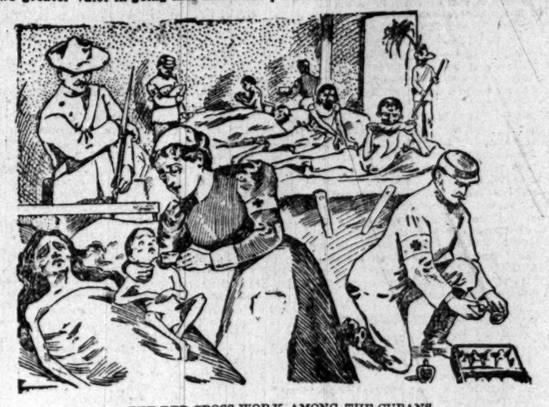
Millions now use Pearline

A Woman to the Rescue.

CLARA BARTON'S WORK.

HOW A WOMAN MAY SHOW TURE HEROISM.

Often the world has thrilled at the story of that saintly woman—Clara Barton—who relieved the suffering and looked after the wounded during the civil war. Always ready to die if need be. Today Miss Barton shows greater valor in going into the midst



THE RED CROSS WORK AMONG THE CUBANS.

of the fever-stricken and starving Cubans—ministering to their wants—furnishing food, medicine, and a tender nurse's care. Noble women all over the land have prayed and worked that Clara Barton might be able to hold out until this great government commanded that peace should reign and butchery cease. Many cried, "How long, O Lord?" But there are hundreds of other heroines that the world knows nothing about. Women in everyday life carry the natural burdens of wifehood and motherhood, added to all the cares of a busy housekeeper, with a courage and cheerfulness that Clara Barton herself might admire. They comfort their husbands in times of trouble and sickness; nurse and watch over their children, and in fact rescue a whole family from a sea of difficulties, which otherwise would overwhelm them. Such a wife and mother, though she has no gold medals to show for it, is in the true sense of the word the noblest kind of a heroine.

Many women have within them the spirit of heroism without the physical capacity to carry it out. They long to be a comfort and help to their husbands and children, but are constantly weighed down by some weakness or disease which saps their vital forces, leaving them wretched and powerless to fulfill their highest ambition.

A woman can never know what possibilities of power and accomplishment are latent within her. It is a mistake for any woman to conclude because she is weak and miserable now that she must always remain so. There is a reason for every illness and weakness. It does not come by chance. It doesn't merely happen. And it will not go away by chance.

If the cause of a woman's incapacity lies in any weakness of the special organism which makes her a woman, she can never be well or strong in any respect until this particular weakness is mended and overcome.

In that great book, the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., one chapter gives the story of nearly two hundred feeble and broken down women whose entire physical nature was changed and rejuvenated by the simple, inexpensive self-treatment at home suggested by Dr. Pierce in conjunction with his "Favorite Prescription," the marvelous strength and nerve builder for ailing women.

This grand volume of over one thousand pages, with more than seven hundred illustrations and colored plates, is a complete family medical library. It gives plain and thorough information about the human physiology in health and disease; tells a woman how to take the best care of her family and how to keep herself in a strong and healthy condition at times when she is specially liable to weakness and disease. Shows how an expectant mother may escape all the danger and most of the pain incident to the coming of baby; and how a nursing mother may fortify her vitality so as to provide abundant nourishment for the little one and build herself up rapidly and completely to full strength and vigor.

It tells about the wonderful work accomplished in the last thirty years by the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which Dr. Pierce is chief consulting physician, with a staff of eighteen associate specialists in the different branches of medical practice. It explains how the most severe and obstinate diseases have yielded to Dr. Pierce's great discoveries, and how patients living at a distance receive careful professional advice by mail, free of charge. This great volume of over 1,000 pages is absolutely given away. For full particulars how to get it, see last paragraph of this article.

"I think it is my duty to tell you what your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,' has done for me," writes Mrs. M. P. Ellek, of 3227 8th street, Denver, Colorado. "I have been married eleven years and have had five children, but only one is living. The suffering I had to go through in every confinement I can't describe. When I made up my mind to try Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription.' I took six bottles, and when time of confinement came I had an easy time with short labor. With the other children I had suffered from one to two days. I cannot thank you enough for the benefit I received, and I will recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all my friends. I have a fine baby boy who is a strong, healthy fellow. He is our sunshine and happiness. When one year old he weighed twenty-five pounds. I wish I could advise every woman to take your medicine, so there would not be so much misery and suffering. I am strong and healthy now; but before I felt very badly sometimes from female weakness."

"I had been a sufferer for more than one year with severe depressing pains in my uterus," writes Mrs. Annie L. Mathews, of 310 Broadway, Newport, R. I. I seemed to have no life or energy, I was always in such misery. At times I suffered so much I though death would be better for me. I had tried doctors and different kinds of medicines, but all failed to do me any good. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and also his 'Pellets,' and had only taken one bottle when I felt much better. When I had taken four I felt entirely well. I still continued to take it, and today I am in every way a well woman, and I have found that life was worth living. To all women who suffer from any uterus trouble I would recommend this medicine. I thank the Lord that such a doctor as Dr. Pierce was born."

"I take pleasure in dropping you a word of praise in regard to your wonderful medicine and what it has done for me," writes Mrs. Rev. Walker, of Fillmore, Montgomery County, Ill. "I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' in October; took two bottles, and on the first of January following I gave birth to a nine-and-a-half-pound boy, and was only in labor half an hour. There was no one with me only my husband at the time of confinement. I would advise expectant mothers to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for it will shorten labor, and give greater relief than the doctors can. I would not say anything about the medicine if I had not used it myself. There is no need of suffering if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used during pregnancy. May God bless you for a medicine that will preserve life. I am getting so I can do some of my work without getting tired."

"I was afflicted for seventeen months," writes Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bullard, of Winnie, Bladen County, North Carolina. "Was confined to my home all the time; could not be on my feet but a very little; could not lift the weight of a cup of coffee; did not have strength to speak more than a few words at a time. We tried three doctors and a lot of patent medicine, which cost over one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and found no relief. I had lost all hopes of ever getting any better when my friends advised me to take Dr. Pierce's medicines. My husband said he would try them next. He got me five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I commenced taking these medicines and soon found relief. When I had taken one bottle of each I walked half a mile to church. I commenced taking them the first of January, 1897; the first of the following June I took my cooking in hand, and have cooked for eleven in family all through the summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicines that gave me all the relief I have received. I recommend them to all suffering females, for it was his medicines and the help of God that has restored me. May the Lord bless him and his medicines for the good they have done me."

"I cannot find words sufficient to express my praise of Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. W. G. Day of Trussville, Jefferson Co., Ala. "For two years I had suffered with weakness, headache, pain in my back and side which would become so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my hand on it; had cold hands and feet and many other bad feelings too numerous to mention. Home physicians' treatment did me no good. I had become very despondent and thought I would never be well again, but with a faint heart I wrote to Dr. Pierce and described my symptoms as best I could. He promptly answered by letter and sent me a treatise on 'Woman and Her Diseases'; he also outlined a treatment for me which I followed to the best of my ability, and after taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' I can truthfully say that I felt like a new woman. In a few months afterwards, when I was suffering with the many troubles due to my condition, I procured 'Favorite Prescription' and took it through that time. I soon became very stout and felt well. I was in labor only a short time and got along well; better than I ever did before. My baby is a fine boy, now two months old, and has never been sick any. I will never miss an opportunity to recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines. I hope that all suffering ladies will consult you, for I think they will be benefited by taking your medicines."

"I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn., Box 32. "During the first month of confinement I was so I could not keep anything on my stomach. Was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for two or three weeks. I went to bed the 28th of June and never got up till the first of August. I tried two different doctors; the first one I had did not seem to help me any, but the last one I tried did me more good than the first. I read about where many had been helped by using your medicine, so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November, 1897, and I had a nice little baby girl February 12th, 1898. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only in hard labor about one hour, and got along nicely during confinement; was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all; just the nurse and one or two friends. We sent for a doctor, but he did not get here until after the baby was born. My friends thought that I was sick a very short time. It was all due to God and your wonderful medicine. I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a true mother's friend, for it helped me wonderfully. It kept me from having a miscarriage. This last baby is as plump and healthy as any mother could wish. She is about three weeks old now and is gaining in flesh every day. After I began to take your medicine I could see that there was a change in my feelings, and just as soon as I finished one bottle and did not have another one on hand to continue then the same old feelings would come back on me.

"I give you my testimonial and you may publish it if you wish, for I think every one ought to know about your wonderful medicine."

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ills. "For three years I suffered continually. Words cannot express what I suffered. I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced by kind friends to try your most valuable medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. After taking four bottles I was built right up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had inflammation of the uterus and leucorrhea, with bearing down pains in the lower part of my bowels, and such distress every month; but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine, I never forget to recommend it to all suffering women. I consider myself a living testimonial of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

"I was taken sick two years ago and tried almost everything, but could get no help until I wrote you," writes Mrs. T. C. Blashfield, of Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass. "Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a great deal of good. I was suffering with uterus trouble and could scarcely walk; now I am so much better off that I can walk quite a distance. I think it was your medicine that helped me. You have my best wishes and thanks, and may God be with you in all the good for the poor suffering ones that you can. If I hear of anybody else will recommend them to write to you, and will tell what you have done for me."

Every woman should own a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book—the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which

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for the mere cost of mailing; paper-bound for 21 one-cent stamps; in cloth covers, for 31 stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BANK CALLS A BLUFF

Illinois Trust and Savings Proves Gold Is at Par.

NO TAKERS AT PREMIUM.

Vain Quest for Urgent Yellow Metal Bidders.

STOCKS ARE FIRMLY HELD.

Talk of Manipulation in Government Bonds.

NORTH CHICAGO IS WAY DOWN.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank yesterday took occasion to demonstrate the falsity of repeated reports to the effect that there is a premium on gold.

The "ticker" had it in the morning that $1,000,000 gold on thirty days' call was bid per cent premium on the New York Stock Exchange. The officials of the bank at once notified the firm of Counselman, Day & Co. to offer that amount of gold, or any amount, in New York to any responsible bidder at 1 per cent, or any premium at which there were bidders.

The New York representatives of Counselman, Day & Co. spent the day in searching for bidders for gold at a premium, but could find not a person who wished to bid the slightest fraction above par for gold, not even some of the operators who had just previously been loudly complaining about the scarcity of gold. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was notified in the afternoon that no takers could be secured for their offer to sell gold at par.

With reference to this effectual calling of the "bluff" Assistant Cashier Chatell of the Illinois Trust and Savings said yesterday:

"We have plenty of gold and would like very much indeed to sell some of it to any of our New York friends who wants to give us a little premium for it. But as none of them seem to care to bid above par, it appears that this talk about a premium on gold is solely for the purpose of influencing the stock market. For my part, I do not see how gold can go up to a premium, as we have such bountiful supplies of it at home and it is so easy for us, as a country, to convert into gold our enormous foreign credits. No matter how heavy the possible expenses of the war with Spain, the money which will have to be raised will be paid out at home and will not leave this country."

Stocks Are Held Up.

The stock market yesterday gave another exhibition of remarkable strength under trying circumstances. Despite the signing of the war resolutions and the sending of the ultimatum to Spain, prices closed firm, with slight gains and losses over the previous close about balancing each other. The London market was very weak. "American" there being reported practically unsalable. Spanish bonds took another drop to 58¾, and the Paris Bourse was reported to be in panic over the situation. Different peace rumors were also circulated in New York to the effect that influence would be brought to bear on Spain by France to accede to the terms of the ultimatum. It is doubtful, however, if operators really placed credence in such rumors. The real secret of the firmness was probably due to some manipulation on the part of the strong interests at present holding stocks; also to the timidity which seems to have been inspired in short sellers by their repeated reverses of late.

The market was conceded by prominent operators to be a puzzling one. Following are several closing advices from New York firms to local correspondents:

P. J. Goodhart—Baker & Co.: "The market opened lower this morning in consequence of the warlike tenor of the news. The London markets indicate plainly the apprehension in that quarter, and London was quite a seller here of international stocks. The firmness of the market under the rather moderate number of offerings were quite a surprise and demonstrated that even in the face of disturbing news there are many who anticipate a peaceful settlement with Spain or are not afraid of war. One thing is certain, and that is that no panicky feeling exists in any quarter and that stocks and securities are generally absorbed in strong hands. The imports of gold and the abundance of money are reassuring to the general commercial community. When the news was announced that Spain will be given until Monday to answer the President's ultimatum shorts covered throughout the list and prices closed at the best of the day. It is certainly a strange market and shows on all sides that an optimistic feeling prevails."

H. L. Horton to W. L. Brewster & Co.: "The market opened remarkably firm, considering the lower prices from London and the probability of war. Later prices receded, but at no time was there pressure to sell. All reliable information tended to early hostilities. In the afternoon a short covering movement was started by rumors that Spain had requested more time to consider the ultimatum; that France was insisting that Cuba be abandoned, and that the Rothschilds had refused to advance Spain any more funds. There was no confirmation of any of these rumors. The closing was strong and showed that but few stocks were for sale. Should any of these rumors be verified the market is in good shape for further improvement."

Price-McCormick to Chapin & Gaylord: "After a steady opening at fractional declines, under the influence of good support from the same bull clique, aggressive buyers yesterday, and small scattered buying orders from commission-houses, the market developed weakness and declined generally ¼ to 1¼ points. The market dragged along until the last hour, when a number of peace rumors were put in circulation by banking interests and bull leaders. The recovery in the market on the peace rumors was a natural response to the fact that the street has all along believed that war would be averted. We hope that it will be, but still fear the worst, and, as a consequence, we continue to advise against speculative purchases."

Manipulation in Bonds.

Government bonds were about one-half a point higher. It is claimed by local houses that there is as much manipulation at present in the government bond market as there is in the stock market. A certain clique in New York is said to be fixing the quotations each day for their effect on stock values. It is claimed that there is practically no market at present in such bonds, so that quotations should hardly be accepted as reliable indications of the real temper of buyers and sellers.

State closed, common, 36¼@37; preferred, 90@91.

Rail closed, common, 21@22; preferred, 67@68.

Trust—The local market was led by North West Chicago, which sold at seventy-seven, where the former dropped to 200, and by noon 16 points more. This represented a loss of 10 full points from previous sales. The closing bid for West Side went off to 85 on the marketing of small lots, a decline of 3¾ points. North Chicago is still selling with subscription rights. These rights do not come off until April 25, when the quotation of 108 is equivalent to one and 81% ex-rights. There were light sales of City Side at 220. Lake Street Elevated at 10¾. South Side Elevated at 89, and Milwaukee Brewery preferred at 30. Chicago West Division 4½s at 103¾, and the first mortgage 5s were offered at 104. West Chicago consolidated 5s were quoted at 80 and Lake Street debentures broke 3 points to 85.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.			
10 West Chi acct..	83½	50 North Chi acct..	198
10 do	83¾	16 City Railway	223
10 do	83¼	10 Cent Un Tel	93
10 do acct	80	30 Lake St El	10¼
10 do	85	30 do	10¼
100 do acct	83½	200 South Side L	90
5 do	80	8 Dis Match	10
10 North Chi acct	205	25 Mil Brew pfd	30
10 do	205½	100 Nat Biscuit	102
10 do	201	155 do	102½
10 do	201	110 do	102¾
10 do	200	100 do	102¾
10 do	198	50 do pfd	75¼

BONDS.			
$1,000 City Ry 4½s	100	$1,000 W C con 5s	90
1,000 City Ry 4½s	103¼	1,000 L St deb 5s	66¼
5,000 Inter Pack 6s	80	1,000 do	66

AFTER NOON.			
10 Chi Pack	83½	15 North Chicago	200
10 Lake St El	10¾	3 do	202
10 do	10¾	3 do	201
100 do acct	10¾	120 do acct	198
10 do city	8	5 do	203
110 Nat Biscuit	102¼	50 do acct	200¼
10 do	102¾	1 West Chicago	87
10 do	102¾	50 do acct	87¼
10 do pfd	74½	50 do acct	89
10 do pfd	75		

Foreign exchange was unchanged at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Sterling (London)	485¾	482¾
Francs on Paris	5.22¾	5.23¾
Bankers' (Berlin)	94¾	94¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	$93,286,685	$108,856,900
Chicago	17,690,277	18,616,954
Boston	21,225,535	19,916,146
Philadelphia	11,293,713	10,756,865
St. Louis	4,542,612	5,670,366
Baltimore	2,854,027	2,903,414
New Orleans	1,190,624	1,298,766

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The New York stock market offered a firm resistance all day to the depression which was reflected upon it from every other exchange in the world, its decline at no time reaching more than a fraction over a point for the active stocks. In the final hour after trading on the foreign bourses had been suspended for the day, there was a lively movement to buy developed on the New York Exchange, which wiped out practically all the earlier losses and lifted the level of prices sharply above that of last night.

The final recovery was brought about by the semination of rumor that the ultimatum allowed Spain for a reply to the ultimatum had been extended to Monday, with a chance that a settlement would be effected before that time. There were some evidences of the manipulation for the purpose of making last prices show striking gains. For instance, Burlington sold at 90¾, and on the last sale jumped to 91¼. A broad view of the financial world shows that New York was less affected by the crisis than any other financial center. At no time were prices depressed to the London parity. As a consequence there was large arbitrage selling here of international stocks, New York prices showing a fair profit over London quotations.

The depression in London and on continental bourses was more than one cent. Local stocks fell more than on any other one cause. These securities fell 1¾ in London and 3¼ in Paris on forced liquidation, due to financial difficulties in France and Spain. Whatever depression here was on the New York Exchange seemed to be due to sympathy with the depression in foreign markets.

New York absorbed the offerings of its own securities for foreign account at prices above those prevailing abroad, and there was no heavy liquidation for local account. It is to be observed that American securities have held fairly steady as compared with the marked weakness of Spanish securities. It is also to be observed that weakness in foreign markets is due in part to the dearness of money, and this in turn is caused by the pressure for gold to reinforce the American money market.

The United States is still a heavy creditor to the world, and the continued drawing in of these credits, while severe in its effect upon the financial fabric at home, is a factor in the weakness of foreign markets. Doubtless a part of the selling in New York for foreign account is due to an effort to equalize exchange conditions. That these offerings should be so well absorbed is a demonstration of the sound financial conditions existing in this country.

Evidence to the same effect is given in the case of call money, which loaned all day at 2 per cent, although time money continues to be firmly held at 6 per cent. It is still further significant of the same condition that the amount of money abroad should have resulted in declines in the British and French government bonds, while U. S. 4s of 1925 showed a gain today of 1¾ per cent for the registered and 1¼ per cent for the coupons. Considering the contrast in money market conditions between New York and European centers it is not strange that the day's engagements of gold for import were very small. That further importations of gold early will on the needs of the local money market is, however, evident.

The bond market was slightly more active, and after early weakness showed some recoveries. Total sales $1,025,000.

United States new 4s, coupon, advanced 1¼, and ditto registered 1¼ per cent in the bid price. Others were unchanged.

Total sales of stocks today, 264,500 shares, including 29,217 Burlington, 6,845 L. & N., 7,661 Manhattan, 8,230 Metropolitan, 6,624 N. P., C., 5,738 Northern Pacific, 11,785 do pfd, 7,733 Rock Island, 32,180 St. Paul, 26,197 Union Pacific pfd, 25,067 Tobacco, 48,815 Sugar.

Money on call steady, 2@3 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¾@484¾ for demand, and at 479¾@480 for 60 days. Posted rates, 480¾@481 and 484@484½. Commercial bills, 478¾@479¾.

Silver certificates 59@59¾. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 45¾.

Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Asked.	Closing Bid.
Amn. Sugar	47,800	116¾	114¾	116¾	116
Do pfd	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾
Amn. Tobacco	30,250	103¼	102¼	103¼	102½
Do pfd	40	116	116	116	
Adams Express	75	100	100	100	
Atchison	1,100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
Do pfd	2,100	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
Amn. Spirits Co	800	2¼	2	2¼	
Do pfd	200	22	22	23	
Bkln. Rap. Tran	3,000	38¾	36	36¾	36¼
Bay State Gas	200	5¾	5¾	6	5¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	200	110	110	113	
Chi. Term. pfd	100	27¼	27¼	27½	27¼
C., B. & Q	28,800	91¾	90¾	91¾	91¼
C. & N. W	4,300	116¾	115¾	116¾	116¾
C., M. & St. P	31,300	86¾	85	86¾	86¾
Do pfd	100	140¾	140¾	142	141
C., R. & P	7,500	84¾	82¾	84	84
C., St. P., M. & O	100	68	68	68	
Canada So	200	48	48	48	47
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	18¾	17¾	18	
C., C., C. & St. L	200	95¼	95¼	95¾	95¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J	900	96	96	96¾	96
Canadian Pac	1,000	76	76	76	77¼
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	200	175	173¾	176	175
Col. Fuel & I. Co	100	17¾	17¾	18	
C., L., W	1,100	12	11¾	12	12
Cent. Pac	20	12	12	12	
C., C. & St. L. pfd	200	23	23	23	
Chi. Gt. Western	1,900	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Del. & Hudson	400	106¼	106	106¼	106
Den. & R. G. pfd	200	44	44	44¼	47
Detroit Gas	200	46	45	45	47
E., M. & Pt. D	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Erie	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do 1st pfd	700	31¾	30¾	31	31
General Electric	1,200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
H., C. & S	700	19	17¾	17¾	20
Ill. Central	800	98	97¾	98	98
Illinois Steel	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	
K. C., P. & G	100	18	18	18	19¼
Louis. & Nash	6,500	47¾	46¾	47¾	47¼
Lacled. Gas	500	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Manhattan	6,800	94	92¾	94	94¼
Mich. Cent	900	101¾	101	101¾	101¾
M., St. P. & S. pfd	500	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Met. Traction	7,900	138	134	137¾	136¾
Missouri Pac	2,300	26¼	25	26¼	25¾
Minn. Iron	14	59	59	59	
Min. & St. L. pfd	17	80	80	80	
Nor. Pac	5,700	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Do pfd	10,900	66¾	58¾	60	60
N. Y. Central	5,500	109¼	107¼	109¼	108¾
Norfolk & W	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Do pfd	300	44¾	44	44¾	44¼
N. Y. Ont. & W	900	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
National Lead	1,400	29¾	28	29¾	29¼
Do pfd	750	100¾	100	100	
N. Y., C. & St. L	150	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Ont. Sc. & Nav	200	27	26¾	27	
Peo. Gas	2,300	90¾	88¾	90¾	89¾
Penn. R	1,100	112¾	111¾	112¾	112¼
Pacific Mail	900	27¾	25¾	27¾	25¾
Pullman	200	170	170	170	
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	300	60	60	60	59¾
Reading	2,200	16¾	15¾	16¾	16
Do 1st pfd	900	38	37¾	38	38¼
Southern Ry	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	1,100	25¼	24¾	25¼	25½
Southern Pac	500	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
St. L. & S. F	20	4			
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	100	78	78	78	
St. P., M. & M	100	130	130	130	
St. R. & T	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Texas Pac	1,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Term. Coal & Iron	2,000	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¼
Third Ave	200	100	103		
Union Pac	1,500	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	24,800	51¾	50	51¼	50¾
U. S. Leather pfd	1,200	66¼	66	66¼	
W. P., D. & G	2,800	6	5¼	6	5¾
Wabash pfd	1,200	15¾	15	15	
Wells Fargo Ex	100	115	115	115	
Western Union	500	85¾	85	85¾	85¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	98	United States	37
American	120	Fargo	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States new 4s, reg	117	@118	
United States new 4s, coup	117	@118	
United States 4s	107	@108	
United States 4s, coup	108	@109	
United States 5s	109½	@110½	
United States 5s, reg	109½	@110½	
United States 5s, coup	110¼	@111½	
District 3.65s	120		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1,500 Atch gen 4s	95@97	10000 N P prior 4s	91		
156000 do admt	45@74¼	14500 do gen lien 3s	57¼@58¼		
30000 C R I & P 5s	106½				
1000 C N J g m 5s	111¾	3000 do 1st 6s	118¾		
5000 do reg	110	15000 N Y S & W g m 5s	85		
5000 C. N. W. gold bnds	113	5000 N Y C 1st reg	113¼		
3000 C H V & T 5s	71@74	1000 N Y C-St L 4s	102		
8000 C-O 5s	113¾	20000 N Y H 1st	109		
20000 do gen 4½s	76¾	21000 Nor W con 4s	75¼@76		
1000 do 6s	115¾	50000 Or Imp 5s	97		
10000 do R-A con 4s	101¼				
7000 C I-L 6s	100	25000 O R-N 4s	51¼@53		
6000 C B-Q con 7s	113¾	33000 O S L 5s	97¾		
7000 do Neb ex 4s	105¼@	10000 Rdg gen 4s	79¼		
5000 C-E I gen 5s	103	14000 St L-I M 5s	87¾		
1000 Chic Term 4s	80¾	10000 St L-S F m 6s	101		
1000 D S S-A 5s	102	1000 do g m 6s	114		
8000 Erie prior 4s	85¼@86	14000 So Ry 5s	88¾		
1000 do gen 4s	70¾	12000 S A-A P 4s	86¼		
1000 L-N unf 4s	94	11000 So P Cala 5s	96		
1000 L S-M S 1st	107	10000 So P Ariz 1st	103		
1000 L Val terms	113	7000 do P 1st 5s	90¼@		
9000 Lex Av-P F 1st	117	10000 T-N-O con 5s	85¾		
10000 M-St P terms	113	18000 U P gen 4s	89¼@		
9000 do C-P W 5s	112¾@	13000 U P D-G 1st 4s	75¾@		
1000 do S Minn 4½s	104¾	5000 Wab 1st 5s	106¾		
27000 Mex-Int cons	73¾	19000 do 2d	75¼@		
30000 M K-T 1st 4s	85¼@86	15000 W Sh & P 5s	22¾		
6000 do 2d	58¾	3000 W S gtd 4s reg	104		
3000 Mo P con	69¾@				

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—[Special.]—The local market opened weak, and gradually declined till the closing hour, when a rally set in. Montana almost alone represented Boston speculative interests. Sugar and C., B. & Q. were slightly active. Call loans, 3½@5; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@7.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	50	107¼	107½	107	107
Do pfd	200	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Atchison	1,100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Bay State Gas	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Bell Telephone	40	250	250	247½	247½
C., B. & Q	5,000	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾
Erie Telephone	100	62¼	62¼	62	62¼
Mexican Central	125	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Union Pacific	500	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	800	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼
West End R. R	400	80	80¾	80	80¾
Westinghouse Elec	50	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The feature in the stock markets here today was the flatness in foreign stocks, the Paris Bourse being utterly demoralized by the continued fall in Spanish 4s, which closed at the lowest, 34. The weakness in consols caused the notion of a rise in the Bank of England rate tomorrow, and on this belief discount houses declined to work, and all such business was done at the bank itself, which had the effect of making loan rates easier.

Americans were almost unsalable, but there was no great pressure to sell, and a bear position, at least in St. Paul and Louisville, now undoubtedly exists. The manner in which New York absorbs stocks is much marveled at.

The markets there are now thoroughly closereefed and prepared for war, but the Paris Bourse will feel the blow severely. As instancing how the situation is now looking ahead it is common talk that war means the final defeat of the silver party in the United States.

Argentines were flat. Uneasiness was felt by those who are aware of a telegram received by certain London banks and firms associated with Argentina from General Roca, urging the importance of their joining in subscriptions to the "internal" loan which was announced in these dispatches on Monday last. Roca's telegram advocating this loan says that it is required for urgent indispensable expenses, and "which will form the best guarantee of peace."

The Paris Bourse is bordering on a panic, with heavy realizations in Tintos and everything salable.

London, April 20.—The market for American securities was generally weak all day on selling. The feeling of depression was increased by action taken into the Bank of England on balances today, £24,000.

There was withdrawn from the Bank of England today £50,000 in gold for shipment to New York and £25,000 for shipment to Montreal.

On the street after the close of the market American securities were steady. Canadian Pacifics were a point lower.

Atchison for money, 110; do for the account, 110¼; Canadian Pacific, 79¾; Erie, 11⅝; do 2ds, 31¼; Illinois Central, 100½; Mexican ordinary, 18; St. Louis common, 8¾; New York Central, 116; Pennsylvania, 57⅜; Reading, 8¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 65; Atchison, 11¼; Louisville and Nashville, 47¾; Grand Trunk, 7¼. Bar silver steady, 25 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2¾@2¾ per cent.

On the street April 20—The bourse was depressed today, owing to a fresh break in Spanish 4s, which were largely sold for London account. Later there was a recovery of covering purchases, but prices reacted towards the close, offers predominating. After the close of the bourse operators were excited and quick fluctuated, rentes, which closed at 101f 30c going up to 101f 37½c, and falling to 101f 27½c. Spanish 4s fluctuated from 35 to 34¾.

Three per cent rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 35c for checks.

BERLIN, April 20.—Business on the bourse today was generally depressed owing to the reports from Paris that President McKinley's intention to send an ultimatum to Spain and the flatness of the western bourses.

MADRID, April 20.—Gold was quoted today at 55.90, and Spanish 4s at 63.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Alloway & Mining Co.	1¾	Franklin	10
Atlantic	27	Ocecola	39
Boston & Mont	171¼	Quincy	105
Butte & Boston	24	Tamarack	42
Calumet & Hecla	317	Wolverines	104½
Centennial	12¾	Parrott	20

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	1	Kentuck Con	1
Andes	11	Mexican	15
Belcher	14	Occidental Con	27½
Best & Belcher	52	Ophir	52
Bullion	2	Overman	4
Caledonia	21	Potosi	35
Challenge	23	Sierra Nevada	16
Con. Cal and Va	78	Union Con	24
Crown Point	13	Yellow Jacket	15
Gould & Curtis	4	Standard	165
Justice	14		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 18	13,238	85	35,255	18,000
Tuesday, April 19	12,000	250	22,871	7,400
Wednesday, April 20	10,500	800	27,000	6,000
Totals	25,453	3,259	83,508	31,406
Same period last week	38,132	3,491	84,844	48,513
Same period 1897	34,020	2,162	73,565	53,088
Shipments—				
Monday, April 18	3,210		3,068	1,596
Tuesday, April 19	1,202	238	3,799	105
Wednesday, April 20	2,500	40	4,000	1,500
Totals	6,912	278	10,867	3,294
Same period last week	13,535	86	12,222	2,172
Same period 1897	7,353	105	14,007	11,308

Today's receipts are estimated at 8,500 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep, against 8,421 cattle, 21,672 hogs, and 15,326 sheep a week ago, and 9,581 cattle, 24,402 hogs, and 9,164 sheep the corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 230@236 lbs cost $3.95@$3.85; 190@210 lbs, $3.92½@$3.82½; 200@220 lbs, $3.92½. Armour bought 6,000; Anglo-American, 1,600; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 1,400; Continental, 3,000; Hammond, 900; International, 2,500; Lipton, 2,200; Morris, 900; and Swift, 2,600.

General Electric—Net earnings for March, $31,000. Louis the first half of this week, 156,000, against 161,000 a week ago, and 147,000 a year ago. Chicago alone received 10,000 more than a year ago. Cattle are the four markets thus far this week, 54,000, against 73,000 a week ago, and 62,000 a year ago.

Cattle—The market opened strong to a shade higher, but later ruled dull and barely steady. With a third less cattle here than a week ago dealers naturally started in asking much higher prices, but local and outside orders were indifferent, consequently the finish was rather weak. A few good cattle and the movement of fair to good steers, 968@1,719 lbs, $3.85@5.25; bulk, $4.40@4.95; fed Western steers, $3.85@4.80; distillery fed steers, 928@1,094 lbs, $4.20@4.50; straight Texas steers, 1,111 lbs, $4.30; Texas cows, 1,000@1,482 lbs, $3.50@4.00; native cows, $2.25@4.15; heifers, $2.75@4.50; bulls, $2.70@4.25; stags, $3.25@4.25; oxen, $3.50@3.75; veal calves, $5.00@5.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.65@4.75.

Hogs—The market was active at 2½@5c advance in prices. Receipts about equal to expectations, but yet were 5,000 smaller than a week ago, and 2,000 smaller than a year ago. The quality was good, with offerings largely of averages. Packers bought freely from the start, with some to Armour at 3.87½. Heavy sold at $3.70@3.97½; mixed, $3.85@3.92½; light, $3.85@3.85; bulk, $3.80@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.92½; bulk, $3.85@3.87½; pigs, $3.60@3.80; bulk, $3.80@3.60.

Sheep—There was no appreciable change in sheep and lambs. Receipts were small and the demand indifferent. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.45; bulk, $5.30@6.40; native sheep, $3.25@4.50, and Westerns, $4.00@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,972 head; active, with cows showing firmness; native steers, $4.50@5.30; stags and cows, $3.00@4.75; bulls, $2.75@3.90; dry cows, $2.00@3.80. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c; dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@8½c. Exports today, 1,000 sheep and 2,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 4,282 head; generally slow and 25c lower; extreme sales at $3.75@6.00; culls, $3.50 and grassers, $3.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,280 head; sheep firm; lambs active and slightly stronger; unshorn sheep, $4.25@5.00; clipped do, $4.00@4.50; unshorn lambs, $5.50@6.75; clipped do, $4.37½@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600 head; active and higher at $4.00@4.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market ruling strong for good steers, $3.80@4.95; Western steers, $3.60@4.70; Texas steers, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.20; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.90. Calves, stags, etc., $2.50@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market shade stronger; heavy, $3.67½@3.70; mixed, $3.65@3.67½; light, $3.60@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.50; fair to choice Westerns, $3.75@4.25; common and stock sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; best steady, others slow; Texas steers, $3.00@4.40; Texas cows, $3.00@4.10; native steers, $3.65@4.80; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.55; bulls, $2.95@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market weak; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.75; heavies, $3.60@3.80; packers and mixed, $3.55@3.75; lights, $3.45@3.60; Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; pigs, $3.30@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; lambs, $4.70@5.00; muttons, $3.40@4.70.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head, including 500 Texans; market steady to strong; native shipping steers, $4.30@5.25; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.00@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.20@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market strong; Yorkers, $3.65@3.75; packers, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.65@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market strong and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 20.—Cattle—Steady; extra

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BYRNE—JOHN BYRNE OF THE Township of Rochester, County of Essex, Province of Ontario, aged about 50 years, last heard from was in Muskegon, Mich., about 18 years ago, worked several years in Saginaw, Mich., would hear of something to his advantage by writing to his brother, MICHAEL BYRNE, Belle River, Ont.

PERSONAL—NOTICE TO HENRY FOSTER and Andi Dietsch; if goods not called for in five days will be sold. MRS. FAULHABER.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE LOSING YOUR HAIR or HAVE DANDRUFF, call on us immediately, as we absolutely guarantee to stop the hair falling out, cure dandruff, scalp diseases, etc. GROW NEW HAIR. BALD HEADS IN SIX WEEKS. CONSULTATION AND TREATMENT FREE. DESTRO VETA CO., 600, 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist upon Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. It will prove it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated during your vacation; guarantee contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown; beautiful summer flowers. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — WELL EDUCATED German, 26, wants situation like office or stock clerk; speaks English; is willing to make himself generally useful and start with low salary. Address F 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — GERMAN, 25, SPEAKing English and French, wants situation in an office; is willing to start with low salary. Address F 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, as assistant to bookkeeper; have had experience; first-class references can be furnished. Address F 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper of good habits, age 35; have elegant references. Address C 750, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and collector; good ref. S. LAWRENCE, 399 Lincoln-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 23; general office work, assistant bookkeeper, or wholesale mercantile house. F 425, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; talks German, English; moderate salary. Address F 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk, collector, or some other position. Address F 474, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; young man; 6 years' experience; reasonable salary. Address F 501, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address F 454, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman, with first-class firm. Will furnish bond or gilt-edge references. F 413, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, as carpenter or cabinetmaker in building or store; 14 years' experience. H 840, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, FIRST-CLASS Japanese; fancier work best; references; only good wages accepted. Address C B 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED engineer; good reference. H 848, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BOY IN OFFICE, 14 years of age; lives on West Side. Address F 447, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE boy, aged 19; can clerk, collect; office experience; references. Address F 441, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS houseman or waiter in private family or first-class boarding-house; willing and obliging, and have the best of references. Address D 945, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried; first-class; understands and will guarantee; long experience with fine turnouts; able and willing for work about place; 8 years' city reference. Address F 471, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; MARried (no children); 3 years in last place; many years experience with fine horses; willing to work around place, city or suburb. Good reference. Address F 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, ENGlishman, first-class; stranger in Chicago; no objection to leaving city; good references. 2142 Address JAMES SMITH, 2247 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, MARried coachman, 33 years old, Swede; not afraid of work; best of references from last place. Address F 419, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED COACHman, Swedish; understands his work thoroughly; highly recommended by former and last employer. Address A A 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE MAN AS coachman or general useful man, willing, obliging; city reference. F 410, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, GERman-American, 35; years' reference from last place; 33 years old. H 834, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, SWEDish; best of city ref. from last place. Address H 237, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COACHMAN; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; first-class city reference. F 437, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; young man, thoroughly experienced in the business; best city ref. F 448, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish coachman; fully understands the work; best city references. F 410 Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GENtleman stenographer, typewriter, telegraph operator and bookkeeper; good office assistant; capable of handling correspondence. F 405, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE house or store by married man, 35 years old; strictly temperate; not afraid of hard work and can furnish references. A. C. LEWIS, Box 424, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYER, YOUNG, considerable experience, good references, wants employment few hours a day or evening. Address H 872, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COURRIER FOR A traveling gentleman; speak French, German, English, Russian; experienced ladies' hair dresser and barber; the best references. F 427, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR FOR flat building; competent married man; no incumbrances; city references. Address 4329 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAN, BY MIDdle-aged man; good habits; best references. Address F 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN, GOOD FOR house, garden, or stable work; best of references. Address F 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND, BY YOUNG man; 3 years' experience in office; city references. Address F 462, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR salesman; can furnish very best references. Address F 310, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED packer; references. Address H 853, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK around house or store. Address F 412, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR. Address H 207, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERT DOUble-entry bookkeeper and stenographer; thoroughly reliable and experienced; unexceptionable references; $12 per week. F 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 3 years' experience; good writer; $10. Address C H 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE GIRL OR clerk. Address F 411, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook; also pastry cook and housekeeper, in club, boarding-house, or hotel; excellent references. Address B A 761, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED strictly sober, small American family; no letters. 5606 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL, general housework, small family; best references; please call. W. North-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH INVALID AS nurse and companion, by experienced nurse. Address B 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; up-stairs or laundry; fine ironer. Call or address 296 E. 55th-st., Flat 5.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class cook and laundress; can take full charge. Call 1351 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; no washing; willing to leave the city. Address F 417, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS OUT OF POSItion can find neat, comfortable home, 259 31st-st.; $1 a week.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MRS. JONES, washing and ironing to do home; first-class work; prices reasonable. 3145 Armour-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED, BY A COLORED woman; day work, cleaning, take home washing. 3115 Dearborn-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLored dressmaker or cleaning by the day. 497 Wieland-st., near Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSEmaid or waitress; city or country; best reference. Address F 464, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in American family; references. 4068 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, HEALTHY Swedish girl; general housework, second work, or care of children. E. L., 3745 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in American family; best of references; no laundry work. 2478 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; best references. Call 244 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, Swedish, in private family. 409 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSE CLEANING or office cleaning by day. F 449, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRL for light housework. 159 29th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR housework. 159 29th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl; 3 years' reference. 284 Marshfield-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EASTERN MODISTE, first-class (stranger); wishes engagements at half rates for present only. No cards. Call 2420 Prairie-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER by young American widow with little girl; neat and first-class seamstress. MRS. M. FLOWERS, 4077 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG woman stenographer and office assistant; any machine; sal. moderate. F 468, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT YOUNG LADY desires housekeeping position, where servant is kept; references. Address F 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ELDERLY woman as housekeeper; is a good cook. 1812 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WANTED-CHARGE OF rooming house. MRS. S., 631 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERvants, all nationalities; private families and country clubs.

BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Telephone North 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RESPONSIBLE firm, by lady stenographer of business ability, tact, and experience; operator; able correspondent; familiar with legal and architects' work, stocks, literature, etc.; ref. leading businessmen of city; no agencies or schools. Address F 479, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFICIENT, EXPErienced lady stenographer; not afraid of work; qualified to be generally useful; best references. Address H 201, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRApher, with good business training; qualified for responsible position. Address F 438, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and office assistant; permanent position; moderate salary. Address F 429, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer; best and accurate; moderate salary. Address F 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as stenographer or office assistant; references. Address F 439, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address F 477, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer, 4 years' experience; own machine; A1 references. Address F 450, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; neat, rapid, accurate; $6. F 461, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; good; 6 yrs.' experience; $7. C B 3, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED OBSTETRIC nurse wants cases; terms moderate; city physicians' and patients' refs. W N 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED OBSTETRIC nurse wants cases; terms moderate; city physicians' and patients' refs. W N 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER—FAMILIAR with voucher system; active, quick, quiet, and accurate man is wanted; must not be afraid of work. Address H 213, Tribune office.

DRUGGIST—ASSISTANT REGISTERED DRUGgist. 46 E. 31st, corner Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN; MUST HAVE $1,000; right party can secure good position at $75 per month and an interest in the business; security for investment. Address F 445, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD IN A gent's retail furnishing goods store, with experience; state salary expected. Address F 305, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, QUICK, FOR OFFICE work; age about 21; state age, salary, experience. Address F 434, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGISTS' sundries. Address with references F 426, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

CASHIER—LADY, STATE-ST. STORE. Young girls to file reports; $4.

185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND GENERAL HOUSEmaids, immediately, positions in best families; references required. MISS JENNIE SQUIER, 186 E. 53d-st.

COOK—25 HOUSEWORK GIRLS. 510 SEDGwick-st. MATTHEWS.

LADY BARBERS—WE CAN GIVE PLEASANT, permanent, profitable employment to 1 to 5 experienced lady barbers; the only strictly first-class ground floor lady barber shop in the business; no fair; we are now running six chairs and want to add four more. THE GEM, 72 Adams-st., opposite the Fair.

STENOGRAPHER—LAW, EXP., $10. STENand asst. bookkeeper, $8. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERT STENOGRApher; must have thorough knowledge of advertising, unquestionable reference and best of reference; no others need apply; $12 to start; opportunity for advancement. Address F 480, Tribune office.

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STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; WAGES $3 or $4 per week. 42. 183 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERT CLOAK AND SUIT FITTER; ONLY those having long and first-class experience need apply. Apply assistant general manager's office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS AND MAKERS. GAGE BROS. & CO., 118-120 Wabash-av.

SECOND MILLINERY TRIMMER—TO GO OUT of town for six weeks. For particulars apply in person to F. W. STONE, D. B. Fisk & Co.

YOUNG LADY, TO PLAY PIANO IN RESTAUrant during meals. Apply Famous Restaurant, 308 State-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED.

REVERSIBLE WAR MAP CUBA AND WORLD, with comparative army and navy statistics; revised to date; map West Indies, Central West Indies, showing Spanish possessions; sample 25c. A. C. SHEWEY, Publisher, 61-63 Fy'mouth-pl.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the Wright School; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GREAT WATER POWER—LOCATed at Dellmington, Ill., on the Kankakee River, only 50 miles from Chicago and 15 from Joliet; all right, title, and interest in the water power, dam, docks, canals, lots, and 160 acres of valuable land adjoining; the above will be sold at a bargain. Address W. C. BOYDEN, 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or ARTHUR B. CLAFLIN, Box 1137, Boston, Mass.

ONE OF THE BEST TOURIST AND TRANsient hotels, 40 double and single rooms, completely furnished; best summer resort in Wisconsin; country town; population 3,500; three railroads, four lines steamers; only tourist hotel on island; rent $1,200 year; possession at once; grand opportunity for right party. Call this week only. 2104 Clark, Room 6A.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARanties made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, hardware, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

IF YOU CAN SAVE 25C A DAY FROM YOUR income temporarily you can place it where it will bring you $2.50 a day permanently. Address F 451, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

WANTED—A FIFTY WEEK FURNITURE TAKE boul, residence, rooms, divide profits with owner. MEADOWCROFT, 603 Marquette Bldg.

I HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYing legitimate business; must stand investigation. Address F 455, Tribune office.

ST. LOUIS CO. DESIRES OFFICE MAN IN their office; $1,000 cash required; fully secured; liberal salary. Room 503, 167 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 WILL SECURE CHIEF POSITION AND controlling interest in up-to-date fraternal order. Fraternal, 1612 Corby-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MAN, WITH $2,000, for manager down-town business; security; salary and interest. Address F 452, Tribune office.

WILL INVEST FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS IN some good business. What have you? Address F 450, Tribune office.

IF YOU CANNOT PAY YOUR REALTY or chattel mortgage address E 236, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALWAYS CONSULT THE BEST—
MR. H. W. BAKER,
CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 2925 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

Twenty years' practice. All revealed; nothing concealed. If he does not give you greater satisfaction than any two other mediums in Chicago combined no fee will be accepted. Three separate parlors. You will see no strangers. Business confidential. No matter what trouble you may have he will help you. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Fee, $1 and $2.

DR. C. L. PERIN, THE GREATEST LIVING scientific palmist, New York Life Building, 175 La Salle-st., 7th floor, Room 713. Dr. Perin is a graduate from the occult college in India; 72 medals presented by Emperors, Kings, and the scientific societies. Your past, present, and future told with correctness and advice that is amazing; satisfaction guaranteed. Readings strictly confidential. Hours daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. No consultation on Sundays.

1411 1411
MICHIGAN-AV.
PROF. C. F. LEON,
THE PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS,
Gives infallible advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, law suits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MADAME SATELLE—
THE WONDERFUL MEDIUM.
Advice on all affairs of life, love, courtship, marriage; business; gives clairvoyant card reading; sittings, 50c and $1.
2220 CALUMET-AV.

MRS. DR. EDWARDS, TRANCE MEDIUM AND clairvoyant; reading daily; satisfaction or no charge; circle for parlor circle phenomena Friday, 8 p. m. 465 N. Clark-st.

MME. JOSEPH, THE GREAT EUROPEAN FORtune teller; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction guaranteed. 390 W. Madison-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

HIGH-GRADE SMITH-PREMIERS—BARGAIN! Will rent. LAWRENCE'S, 801, 91 Dearborn.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NICE GODDARD BUGGY, ALmost new, for good upright piano. Address F 464, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPETS for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 267.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — LADY DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper of practical experience; references required. Address F 305, Tribune office.

CLERKS—MILLINERY SALESWOMEN. Apply Thursday morning at
Superintendent's office, The Fair.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT PERson, with good references. Answer, giving name and address, H 255, Tribune office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD GIRL, IN family of four; second girl kept; German preferred. 3303 Vernon-av.

COOK—GOOD, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references. 3910 Calumet-av.

DOMESTIC—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; American; no moving or housecleaning. 3521 Vernon-av.

GIRLS—TWO UNTIL JUNE 15, AS COOK AND laundress and second work; wages, $4 and $3. 3258 Groveland-av.

GIRLS—WORKING GIRLS' HOME; USE OF kitchen; $1 per week. 2420 Prairie-av.

GIRL—GERMAN GIRL, THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron. 4812 Forrestville.

GIRL—FLAT 504, 24TH AND IND.; MUST BE good cook and sleep home.

GOOD, BRIGHT GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age. Room 20, 154 Lake-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework (no washing); good cook. Best city references. Call after 1 o'clock. 5473 Cornell-av.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT WOMEN FOR general housework. WHIPPLE, 3705 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; prefer one to go home nights. 5202 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 132 34th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must come well recommended. Apply 724 Winthrop-av., Edgewater.

HOUSEWORK—4488 WOODLAWN-AV., GOOD girl for general housework; German or Swede preferred.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR housework; also girl about 18 to assist with children. 17 Lane-pl., off Center-st.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook; family of 3. Call 5039 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork where other girl is kept; must be good cook. References. 5753 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in American family. 3735 Forrest-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 466 East 44th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 263 53d-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4233 Calumet-av.

NURSE—A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; must come well recommended. Call 1927 Deming-ct.

NURSE—ASSISTANT TRAINED NURSE FOR large store. Address A C 130, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SEAMSTRESS—GOOD—TO ASSIST DRESSMAKer, at once. 507 W. Adams.

WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS—COMPETENT. 34 Monroe-st., R. 45.

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YOUNG LADY, TO PLAY PIANO IN RESTAUrant during meals. Apply Famous Restaurant, 308 State-st., basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

107 37TH-ST.—THE ANDERSON—FACING ELlis Park; beautiful suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with private bath, furnished and unfurnished; table first-class; fine location, near cable and L. C.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM, Lake Front—Furnished rooms, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NEAR 35TH, CABLE, L. C.—ADULT FAMILY—Furnished south suite; bath; choice table; references; permanent; moderate. F 460, Tribune.

2315 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; all conveniences; large porch.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; steam heat; home table; day board; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, overlooking lake. Address F 452, Tribune.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; first-class in each particular.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, NEAR DIvision-st. and Lake Shore drive; is first-class family house, with reasonable prices.

373 E. SUPERIOR—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, for two persons; references.

481 FULLERTON-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALcove room, good table; terms reasonable.

246 E. OHIO—LARGE FRONT ROOMS WITH board; single rooms; $5 to $7 weekly.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European; rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

"GRANADA" HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND Ohio-sts.; European plan; newly furnished and refitted; special inducements to permanents and families; first-class café. J. S. Graham, Manager.

M'LENE'S HOTEL, 205-7-9 CARR-ST., FINELY furnished rooms, excellent table and service; superior accommodations at reasonable prices; special rates to families.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH exceptional references, desire quiet, refined home; strictly private family; willing to pay liberally for good accommodations; Kenwood preferred. Address F 453, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for 3 adults and 2 children in private family; city or suburbs. Address H 856, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON "Q." ROAD, LA GRANGE, OR beyond; single gentleman; refs. F 478, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—NORTH SIDE. PRIvate family; young lady; $5. H 229, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

Four large rooms for light housekeeping; also single rooms in the new Ballard Bldg., 103 East 53d-st., one block to Hyde Park station L. C. R. R.; steam heat, hot and cold water, screens, awnings, and elevator. J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.,
Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED MODERN apartment for housekeeping. 4357 Prairie-av., third flat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE; STEAM; hot water; absolutely clean; private. 3010 Prairie.

TO RENT—3019 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED front room; gentlemen; $8 per month.

4164 LAKE-AV.—LARGE LIGHT ROOM; GOOD board; running water.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to refined couples; permanent or temporary; opposite Lincoln Park. 1000 North-av.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., TWO VERY pleasant rooms, nicely furnished; terms reasonable; references.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor; all modern; accommodations. 670 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE FURnished rooms to rent you can secure first-class tenants on short notice by listing with us. Call Suite 407, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND TWO single rooms for 3 adults in private family on So. Side; handsome apartment house preferred; location must be first-class; references. Three, care of Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY WILL EXCHANGE music lessons for room and use of piano. Address H B 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE family; gentleman; no boarding house. F 469, Address F 308, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Houses on the South Side by R. J. WALSH, Room 215, 145 La Salle-st.; office open evenings till 9 o'clock. Tel. 367 Main.

Elegant 9-room modern brick houses at 4143 and 4151 Lake-av.; key at 4143; must be seen to be appreciated; rent $60 per month. Apply to owner, 4151 Lake-av.

8-room and bath brick house and barn at 3819 Aldine-sq.; rent $25.

A splendid 11-room and bath stone front house at 2949 Prairie-av.; only $45.

The above houses are in good location, convenient to transportation; reduced rent and will be put in perfect order.

TO RENT—ONE OF THESE 20 BEAUTIFUL 3-story Bedford stone front 10-room houses, just finished, are still unrented; everything modern, hot-water heat and first-class in every detail; best, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console; elegant gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; unexcelled neighborhood; convenient to excellent surroundings; 5 minutes to Illinois Cent. or elevated; 66th-pl., Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent., 67th-ave., depot; and Stony Island Jackson Park; owners on the ground today and during week; price, $50 month.
WHITE & CUTEMAN, Builders and Owners,
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
150 E. 35d-st., stone front, modern.....$70.00
4213 Calumet-av., 12 rooms, stone front.....Cheap
5108 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park, modern, 10 rooms.....$60.00
3211 South Park-av., 9 rooms, brick.....50.00
5136 Kimbark-av., elegant, large corner house, 15 rooms.....
5207 Madison-av., stone front, 8 rooms.....50.00
5201 Drexel-av., large house and barn, lot 150 x212.....$1,000 a year
MCKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN STONE-front residence, with stable, s. e. cor. of Calumet-av. and 23d-st.; will be put in best possible order for good tenant. Apply on the premises or at 2445 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED 8-room house at Woodlawn; large grounds; splendid surroundings; 5 minutes to Illinois Cent.; rent will rent until fall or to May 1, 1899. Address A E 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM STONE-FRONT house; oak finish, gas logs, gas range, open plumbing, etc.; Drexel-av., north 65th-st.; price $30. JAS. A. CONLON,
6311 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, MODERN, 9 AND 11-room houses, detached; light, airy, steam heat; best plumbing; Ellis-av. and 62d-st.; near L station and University of Chicago.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3452 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house; convenient to Elevated station; $35.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
2205-2209-2211 Prairie-av., 9, 12, and 14 room modern houses; low rent.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2712 MICHIGAN-AV., 12-ROOM rock-front residence; will put in A1 order; possession in a few days.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., 15-room residence, elegantly furnished; large stable; possession May 1.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN, 6437 STAR-AV., beautiful 3-story residence, 13 rooms; hardwood throughout; all modern; low rental.
H. M. BORD, 4762 Lake-av.

TO RENT—360 BOWEN-AV., NEAR LANGLEY-av.—2-story and basement brick 9-room dwelling, in first-class repair; $25 per month; open for inspection every day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SOUTH SIDE 10-room modern residence, near 32d-st., east of Michigan-av., tastefully and completely furnished, at moderate rent. Address D 604, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4317 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 9-R. semi-detached, $65 without or $70 with barn.
JOHN H. HARTON, Owner, 804 Royal Ins. Bldg., or WHITE & GLEASON, Agents.

TO RENT—2920 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN rock-stone house, 12 rooms and cellar; all conveniences; cheap rent to desirable party. Owner at premises from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 5 BEDrooms, convenient to electric, steam, and elevated railways. 483 Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH Park-av., stone fronts, about 14 rooms in each; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-R. BRICK HOUSE AND BARN; good order; $559 Vernon-av.; key at 3557; $30; no rent to dogs.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, 3641 PRAIRIE-AV.; all hardwood; $40 per month. Inquire Room 50, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3158 GROVELAND-AV., 10 ROOMS; furnace heat; $46.
A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT — 3603 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 11-room stone front; also 3607, furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—2936 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS, only $60 per month; long lease.
JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—6425 AND 6429 HONore-st., 8-room brick, $20.
CONPROPST, 189 La Salle.

TO RENT—6220 KIMBARK-AV.—GOOD NINEroom house, east front, 50-ft. lot; $50 per month. Owner: 6225 Kimbark-av.

TO RENT—$30—6051 WENTWORTH-AV., DEtached frame residence in good order, 8 rooms and bath, furnace.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2947 INDIANA-AV., STONE front, 8-room, cheap; immediate possession. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3544 WABASH-AV., N. W. COR. 36th—16-room stone-front house.
ELLIS & WEBSTER COMPANY, 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—$14 AND $18; 3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; steam heat; 495 43d-st., near Grand-blvd.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM stone residence; hardwood floors; good order. 4762 Lake-av.; low rental.

TO RENT—3415 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN TENroom house. Apply to H. HOFFMAN, 3237 Forest-av.

TO RENT—$60, 5748 KIMBARK-AV., 10 ROOMS, large grounds. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, LAWN, AND barn, 5201 Drexel-blvd. Call at 4938 Drexel.

TO RENT—MODERN 12-ROOM HOUSE, 2419 Indiana-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—15-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, 1235 Michigan-av. $70. Call.

TO RENT

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—
4109 Lake-av., 9 r., elegant apartments.$45, $50
4109 Lake-av., 4 and 6 r.....$21 and 35
3511 Champlain-av., 8 r., mod.....$32.50
3511 Champlain-av., 6 r., mod.....25
3511 Prairie-av., 8 r., mod.....$32.50
3511 Prairie-av., 6 and 7 r., new, strictly desirable.....35 and 45
3511 E. 53d-st., nr. Prairie-av., 5 r., 1st flat.....$27.50 to 29
3511 Prairie-av., 7 r., new, very desirable.$40, 45
3511 Prairie-av., 7 r., mod.; desirable..$28 and 25
3511 Prairie-av., 4 r., mod.....16
3511 Prairie-av., 7 r., mod.; mod.....$32.50, 35
3511 H and 19 Madison-st., 4 r., mod.; $32.50, 35
3511 cor. Jackson-av., 5, 6 and 7 r.$22, 28

TO RENT—UNHEATED FLATS.
3511 Cot. Grove-av., 8 r., with bath.....12
3511 Cot. Grove-av., 4 r., with bath.....16
3511 Cot. Grove-av., 6 r., 2-flat bldg.....80
3511 E. 42d-st., 6 r., 2d flat.....20
3511 E. 42d-st., 6 r., 3d flat.....15
3511 E. 42d-st., 6r., 1st flat.....18
3511 Langley-av., 7 r., mod.....$20 and 25
3511 Langley-av., 4 and 5 r.....$15 and 18
3511 Langley-av., 6 and 7 r., very fine..$23 and 20
3511 Room 1200, 79 Jackson-blvd.
3511 Law office, 424 E. 47th-st., near Cot. Grove-av.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—HYDE PARK—
3511 cor. Hibbard-av. and 51st-st.-blvd.; beautiful location; will decorate elegantly and put hardwood floor in all rooms; etc.; 51st. and Indiana-av.; 7 and 8 r. w. cor. hardwood finish, sideboards, mod-ern in every way.....$30 up
3511 Lake-av. and Vincennes-av., 7 rooms, 6 and modern.....35.00
3511 ROBERT A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.
3511 ROBERT A. POAGUE, 607 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT BLDGS.
IN KENWOOD.
3511 3823 Ehodes-av., 6 rooms and bath; open; $17 and $18.
3511 Aldine-st., 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; $16, $17, and $18. Open all day; immession; agent at 3828.
3511 THE LINDE," Greenwood-av. and 44th-st., of the most elegant flats in Kenwood, 8 rooms connecting chambers with lavatory; rent to $50, $55.
3511 ROBERTS & BRO., Oakenwald-av. and 43d-st. Tel. 4405 Main.
3511 3630 Calumet-av., 4 and 5 rooms and bath; $10 to $17. Open all day.
3511 3827 S. Park-av., 4 rooms and bath, modern; $10 to $14. Open all day for in-
3511 Wedding the LAKE and PARK; only one block from L. R. and cable cars; elevator service.
3511 TO RENT—CHOICELY EQUIPPED AND MAGNIFICENT IN CHICAGO.
3511 2417 Calumet-av., 4-room brick flats. Open. See janitor. 2415 1st rear.
3511 flats 2831 Archer-av.; $7; open.
3511 flats now clean and in perfect order, to your advantage to see them before where. Agent for the above can be 37th-st., 1st flat, all day.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, 4 TO 9 ROOMS.
3511 THE LEXERD.
3511 Drexel-blvd. and 42d-st., new, 5 to 9 heat, hardwood floors and finish, very ughout.
3511 to $100. Agent at bldg.
3511 THE LES TOURS.
3511 Indiana-av. and 44th-st., a few 6-room steam heat, hardwood floors and ery convenience, carpeted halls, etc. $45. Agent at bldg.
3511 THE CADMER.
3511 Michigan-blvd. and 24th-pl., a few 5, 6 apartments; steam heat, hardwood desirable; rent $32.50, $50, $80.
3511 THE CHAMPLAIN.
3511 Champlain-av. and 47th-st., 4 to 7 room heat, every modern convenience; rent.
3511 THE BERKELEY.
3511 Berkeley-av., a few 5 and 7 steam heat, carpeted halls, etc.; $27.50 PER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
3511 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE DUQUESNE." 271 OAK-
3511 Superb 8-room apartments; electric heat, elevator, etc.; all outside rooms; reasonable.
3511 TO RENT—"THE WELLINGTON," 8 grade apartments, 7 rooms, steam $35 to $55.
3511 3D APARTMENT BLDG., n. w. cor. Grand-av. and 50th-st., 6 to 9 rooms; gas ranges, marble vestibules, etc.;
3511 RUTLAND AND PRESTON, Wash-ave., 55th-st., elegant 6 and 7 room heat, etc.; low rent; open. See them
3511 APARTMENTS, 4 TO 9 ROOMS.
3511 THE LEXERD.
3511 Drexel-blvd. and 42d-st., new, 5 to 9 heat, hardwood floors and finish, very ughout.
3511 to $100. Agent at bldg.
3511 THE LES TOURS.
3511 Indiana-av. and 44th-st., a few 6-room steam heat, hardwood floors and ery convenience, carpeted halls, etc. $45. Agent at bldg.
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3511 Michigan-blvd. and 24th-pl., a few 5, 6 apartments; steam heat, hardwood desirable; rent $32.50, $50, $80.
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3511 RUTLAND AND PRESTON, Wash-ave., 55th-st., elegant 6 and 7 room heat, etc.; low rent; open. See them
3511 TAGE GROVE-AV., 6-room modern gas, hot and cold water; rent $30. Key write, or telephone for printed list. St. A. BONE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

3511 levard-pl. [46th-pl.], location unsurview of Grand-blvd. from every winand bath, steam heat, hot water, gas itor service; $35 and $40; can be seen
3511 rairie-av. 1 block from "L" station Park; 7 and 8 rooms, modern, bedrooms; all light; $32.50.
3511 ensh-st., convenient to "L" road, 24 ngs, and bath; hardwood floors, steam ces; janitor service; $37.50; open.
3511 st., conveniently located in Illinois Central and rooms; $20.
3511 st., near Polk, 2 flats, excellent for
3511 J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

3511 997 49TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., eight-room second flat for the price of room, heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood floors, basement laundry, bath, and buttons; gas stove, ice ain tub; latest decorations; excellent ice; two blocks from Willard School Park; choice neighborhood; keys price $50; also third flat.
3511 EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

3511 —BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM
3511 Modern; modern hardwood floors, ak floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest mantels, and sideboards; best location, and 2 and 3 rooms; $35 to $50; reduced from $42.50. It will pay you to No. 207 Lexington-av. Agent on Also 2d flat, No. 6243 Woodlawn-av.; bays, 14 ft., on side.
3511 H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

3511 the Tamalpais and Kent Apartment southwest and northeast corners 43d-and Langley-av., 5, and 7 rooms; all con-electric light included in rent; price per month; elevated road station with block; janitor will show apartments.
3511 OTTO T. LANGBEIN,
3511 Board of Trade.

3511 —FLATS.
3511 ge 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, on-av.; steam heat, hot and cold water, shades, screens, awnings, and hot water one block from L. C. R. R. express $30 and $35. Apply to J. L. COCH-Chautauqua Opera-House, or janitor at

3511 "THE LUCANIA." GREENWOOD-3rd-st., elegant 6 and 7 room flats, beautiful in hardwood, electric light, and hot wa-per flats); rent reduced to $30, $35, $38, v. and 50th-st., elegant corner flat, 8 finished rooms, etc., $50.
3511 YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

3511 WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS? IN ton and Rutland Buildings, Wash-3511 and 50th-av., 6 and 7 room apartments, hot water, and janitor service; very $30 to $25; 2 rear rooms, $10. Inquire 3511 flats, $20.
3511 M. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

3511 IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND nwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat; electric lights; carpeted halls, etc.; ponies overlooking the lake; $45 per to janitor on premises, or to J. R. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

3511 —6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A FEW new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-reduced to $40 and $42.50; telephone; ding rooms, rich decorations; elevator-class.
3511 ER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

3511 ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN 3511 Grand-av. and WOODLAWN-av.; 3511 d Park, 34th-st. and the lake; un-exclusive location for a private fam-will show visitors.
3511 RENT MODERATE.
3511 IN THE KENWOOD, AT WASH-and 50th-st., only 2 blocks from L. C. 6-room modern flat; steam heat; hot or service, porcelain tub; A1 order; 3511 flat, cheap.
3511 M. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

3511 bash-av., 4 and 5 r. flats; steam heat, ed with cabinet kitchens; from $15 to th; janitor will show flats.
3511 RY & AVERY, 1010 Marquette Bldg.

3511 OSCEOLA BUILDING,
3511 3716 LAKE-AV.,
3511 proof; 7 and 8 room apartments; all rooms; modern.
3511 —HENRIETTA, 45TH AND EVANS-rable, light, modern 5-room apart-dern, steam, hot water, gas range; see janitor. KIRKLAND, Owner.

3511 —SEVERAL CHOICEST FLATS, 1 OR room Alley L and L. C. st., and Jack-and 7 rooms, complete in everything; Agent at 226 E. 63d-st. daily.

3511 —IN HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4 rooms; light and airy; location con-business; steam, gas ranges, etc. Apply 90 22d-st.

3511 —FLATS IN THE NEW FOLLANSBEE Building, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and minutes from center; steam heat; also

3511 —1ST FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, grate, etc.; modern improvements; ngley-av.

3511 —3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS—LENOX steam, hot water, ranges. Office, Grove-av.

3511 —BEST 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS ON for $30; equal to $50 flats; up to date; ern style. 4521 Lake-av.; open.

3511 —HIGH CLASS 4 AND 5 ROOM OUT-up to date; will please you; see janitor, Langley-av. and 46th-st.

3511 —7-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLATS, $28 and $30; see janitor in CONPROPST, 189 La Salle.

3511 —ELEGANT MOD. FLAT, 9 ROOMS, -st., near Drexel-blvd.; all conveni-bay windows, garden. DR. MENGE.

3511 —THE NEAT 6-ROOM APARTMENT, 3504 Minerva-av., Woodlawn; 3511 show you.

3511 —ELEGANT 3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, -st., opposite Board of Trade. Union Co., 138 Dearborn-st.

3511 —$13 PER MO.—ELEGANT FLAT, 6 bath, 5411 Wentworth-av. Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

3511 —433 42D-PL., NEAR VINCENNES-some seven-room steam heated flat; ed; $30.

3511 —CLEAN, MODERN, SMALL APART-to $25; no children; will furnish. Thorpe, 3511

3511 —6048 MONROE-AV., 2D FLOOR Room 400, 113 Adams-st.

3511 —3 TO 7 ROOMS, $12 TO $27; STEAM. 3511 623-st., nr. Jackson Park. Agent

3511 —3731 LANGLEY-AV., $20 UP. 5 TO steam, nat. gas. Janitor.

3511 —3511 MICHIGAN-AV., CHOICE 7-3511 all modern conveniences.

3511 —2952 GROVELAND-AV., 6-ROOM room light and in good order.

3511 —307 64TH-ST., BETWEEN HALS rd, Englewood. 6 room cottage; $12

3511 —3314 S. SANGAMON-ST., MODERN $15 per month. Apply 36 first.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS ON NORTH SIDE.
Orleans apartments, s. w. cor. Lincoln Park-blvd. and Erie-st., 5 and 8 room apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, telephone, etc.

286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

64 Walton-pl., 6-room steam heated apartment; low rent. Apply to

WINSTON & CO.,
Express 400. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, of
five, six, and seven rooms,
THE MAJESTIC,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
52 and 54 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passenger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, and every conceivable modern convenience.

THE AUGUSTA AND SEASONS BUILDINGS,
cor. Evanston-av. and Menomonee-st. All seven rooms; from $25 upwards. Inquire at buildings or apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 1220, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— TO RENT—
in the
SALERNO, with elevator service.
290 LA SALLE-AV.

THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY ABODE.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 14 rooms.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Representative at building daily.

TO RENT—186 AND 188 ORCHARD-ST., 4-ROOM flats.
41 Delaware-pl., 2d flat, 7 rooms, steam heat and bath.
894 N. State, 2d flat, 7 rooms, bath, furnace heat.
200 Ontario-st., 1st flat and basement, 8 rooms and bath.
20 Germania-pl., 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath.
10 Menomine-st., 10 rooms and furnace.
262 N. State-st., 10 rooms and furnace.
499 La Salle-st., 15 rooms, steam heat and bath.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE KINZIE,
Cor. Chicago-av. and Pine-st., superb 8-room apartment, with every modern convenience; steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, refrigerators, porcelain bath tubs; fine plumbing; hardwood finish; passenger and freight elevators; separate entrance and elevator for servants; see janitor at building or W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Suite 1006, 92 State-st. Tel. 2744 Main.

TO RENT— IN
THE SHERIDAN APARTMENT BUILDING,
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st.
First-class in all its appointments; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; one 12 and several 6-room apartments; newly decorated; rents moderate. Inquire of janitor at building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN APARTMENTS, overlooking Lincoln Park. 49 and 50 St. James-pl.

TO RENT — 2D FLOOR FLAT, 643 NORTH Park-av., 6 large rooms and bath, $17. Apply 645 N. Park-av., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—549 LA SALLE-AV.—NINE-ROOM flats; $35 and $40; steam, hot water, etc. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—1ST FLOOR FLATS, 635 AND 637 North Park-av., 6 rooms; new modern bldg., all latest improvements; $25. Apply 147 Eugenie-st.

TO RENT—DETACHED BRICK BUILDING, containing two flats, 6 and 7 rooms; rent $18; near Lincoln Park. S. S. ANABLE, 285 N. Clark.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEW BLDG., free electric light, hot water, steam heat, etc.; $33 and $35. Apply 147 Eugenie-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 2D FLOOR, STEAM heat, hot water, gas range. 34 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS; REASONable. 1814 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS; GAS ranges; $12 to $16. Cor. Clark-st. and Belmont-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY of adults; thoroughly furnished modern 8-room flat; rent for real estate for furniture. Address D 847, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 TO 8 ROOM MODERN flat south of 35th-st., near elevated, by small select family; state particulars and price. Address C B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 7 OR 8 ROOM flat, within 6 blocks N. Division High School; adults; $40 limit. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE, MODERN, unfurnished, new three-room flat, South Side; $15. Address F 472, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, from 4 to 7 rooms; steam heat. F 443, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
197 E. Van Buren-st., store and basement, 21x100; alley in rear; heat, flat, and bath.
58 31st-st., store and basement.
71 35th-st., store, basement, and 8 rooms.
2548 State-st., store, basement, and rooms.
43 and 49 S. Market-st., 2-story and basement for commission business; elevator, etc.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 AND 463 WABASH-AV., DOUble store; $1,800.
2325 to 2329 Wabash-av., steam heated stores with basement; $25 upwards.
1501 State-st., three-story brick bldg., suitable for saloon and rooming house; $100.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3635 STATE-ST., FINE STREAM-heated store with rear flat, only $30
472 State-st. store and basement, $50.
434 Dearborn-st., good store, $50.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
$50 per mo., large fine store, 163 E. Van Buren-st.
$50 per mo., store, 3 floors, 30 Sherman-st.
$18 per mo., large basement, 161 E. Van Buren-st
Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— 280 S. Water st.
Store and basement.....$60
M. H. RUNDELL,
FRESDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FINE STORE AND basement, 38x80 feet, 47 and 49 5th-av., in front of stairs of Union Elevated, Randolph and 5th-av. depot; excellent for grocery and market.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—STORE AND REAR OF ADJOINING store on Jackson-blvd., between State-st. and Plymouth-pl.; suitable for use of restaurant.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—6028 S. HALSTED-ST., STORE AND basement; $20.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE OR A DOUBLE store, 38x77 ft. to alley, 41-43 E. Van Buren-st., bet. Wabash-av. and State-st.; very reasonable.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITHOUT BASEMENT; 271 Wabash-av.; large fine front; plenty of light; will rent very cheap to right party.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—173 RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND basement, 20x160; within L loop. Apply Room 14 of building.

TO RENT—1927 ARCHER-AV.—STORE WITH steam heat; cheap to good tenant.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT, UNDER HOtel Grace, Jackson; good stand for shoe store or saloon. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE, 3707 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; fine business location.
H. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY business; first door from corner. Apply 759 West 47th-st., cor. of Union-av.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF BEST LOCATed corner store; cheap. 1211 31st-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 58 STATE-ST. INQUIRE G. W. PIERCE, on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$11 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 453 S. Western-av.
$12 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 505 S. Western-av.
$16 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 555 S. Western-av.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—736 WEST MADISON-ST., 4-ROOM flat; $8.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MO., FINE STORE, 576 Ogden-av. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; choice location. Address owner, 628 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 110 OGDEN-AV., NEAR lively corners, Ogden and Union parks.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIANGLE, SWELL corner store, 286 Ogden, cor. Van Buren. Call.

TO RENT—370 GRAND-AV., $10.
Lincoln, s. w. cor. Austin-av., $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STEAM HEATED STORES, at moderate rentals,
in
THE MAJESTIC,
276 and 278 Rush-st., near Walton-pl., and in
THE AUGUSTA AND SEASONS BUILDINGS,
cabinet for $25. Address F 306, Tribune office.
WANTED—CLOTHING TABLES; ALSO WALL case, 8 ft. long. 497 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO INvest $5,000 in established, non-competitive manufacturing business; first-class opportunity for right man. Address H 223, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR SALOON. 3021 Cottage Grove-av.; call 8 a. m.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 25 OR 30 H.-P. upright engine, in good order. Address F 314, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FOOT OR POWER press for pasemaking. Address F 433, Tribune.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 814-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1296.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICE ROOMS in the new Ballard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av., one block from Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; good location for physician or dentist. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—MASON BUILDING, 94 WASHINGton-st.—Single offices, $10 up; suites, $35 and $40; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; offices are exceptionally large and well lighted; location unequaled for lawyers and real estate.
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WINSTON & CO.,
Express 400. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PARTLY FURNISHED OFfice space on 2d floor of Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.; every convenience included in rent; suitable for real estate, insurance, brokerage, etc.; investigate advantages offered. Apply Room 250.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND CONSPICUOUS office on 2d floor, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.; $90 per month to desirable tenant.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—MERCHANTS' BANK BLDG., 78 LA Salle-st.; every convenience included in rent; suite of 4 rooms, $45.
Also in
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Desirable offices or rooms, all light, at 157 East Randolph-st.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—NORTHEAST CORNER Dearborn and Monroe-sts., all sizes, very cheap. Apply Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK AND 'PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn, R. 95 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 160 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE LOFTS, SECOND and third floors, 199 and 201 Van Buren-st.; elevator, steam heat, etc.; 40x100.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 20X91, STEAM HEAT, PASsenger and freight elevators, new plumbing; room nice enough for a first-class club, wholesale or retail business; 150 feet from Postoffice, opposite new Public Library. Call and see it. Rent free for six weeks. G E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—274 MADISON-ST., LOFTS; $300 TO $600. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, REAR OF 1510 WAbash-av., room for 30 horses.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—BARN, REAR 122 ASHLAND-BLVD.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN FOR 3 HORSES; rear 70 Maple-st.; $18.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—SOUTHERN HOTEL WABASH-AV., near 22d-st., 100 rooms, $300 per month. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNion Park, 60 steam-heated rooms; best and cheapest hotel on West Side. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., F 7.

TO RENT—50 STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, 435 Washington-blvd.; will be put in good order.
W. B. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—SCHILLER HALL—IN SCHILLER Bldg., now open for dancing and other parties; prices moderate. W. L. BRENT & CO., 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

125-129 N. SANGAMON-ST.,
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING.
60X120.
TWO ELEVATORS, ENGINE, AND BOILER.
INDOOR SHIPPING, GOOD LIGHT, FINELY FINISHED OFFICES, LARGE VAULTS.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—2-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 60x120, light on 4 sides; good location for real estate for furniture. Address D 847, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 TO 8 ROOM MODERN flat south of 35th-st., near elevated, by small select family; state particulars and price. Address C B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 7 OR 8 ROOM flat, within 6 blocks N. Division High School; adults; $40 limit. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE, MODERN, unfurnished, new three-room flat, South Side; $15. Address F 472, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, from 4 to 7 rooms; steam heat. F 443, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
197 E. Van Buren-st., store and basement, 21x100; alley in rear; heat, flat, and bath.
58 31st-st., store and basement.
71 35th-st., store, basement, and 8 rooms.
2548 State-st., store, basement, and rooms.
43 and 49 S. Market-st., 2-story and basement for commission business; elevator, etc.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 AND 463 WABASH-AV., DOUble store; $1,800.
2325 to 2329 Wabash-av., steam heated stores with basement; $25 upwards.
1501 State-st., three-story brick bldg., suitable for saloon and rooming house; $100.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3635 STATE-ST., FINE STREAM-heated store with rear flat, only $30
472 State-st. store and basement, $50.
434 Dearborn-st., good store, $50.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
$50 per mo., large fine store, 163 E. Van Buren-st.
$50 per mo., store, 3 floors, 30 Sherman-st.
$18 per mo., large basement, 161 E. Van Buren-st
Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— 280 S. Water st.
Store and basement.....$60
M. H. RUNDELL,
FRESDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FINE STORE AND basement, 38x80 feet, 47 and 49 5th-av., in front of stairs of Union Elevated, Randolph and 5th-av. depot; excellent for grocery and market.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—STORE AND REAR OF ADJOINING store on Jackson-blvd., between State-st. and Plymouth-pl.; suitable for use of restaurant.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—6028 S. HALSTED-ST., STORE AND basement; $20.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE OR A DOUBLE store, 38x77 ft. to alley, 41-43 E. Van Buren-st., bet. Wabash-av. and State-st.; very reasonable.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITHOUT BASEMENT; 271 Wabash-av.; large fine front; plenty of light; will rent very cheap to right party.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—173 RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND basement, 20x160; within L loop. Apply Room 14 of building.

TO RENT—1927 ARCHER-AV.—STORE WITH steam heat; cheap to good tenant.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT, UNDER HOtel Grace, Jackson; good stand for shoe store or saloon. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE, 3707 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; fine business location.
H. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY business; first door from corner. Apply 759 West 47th-st., cor. of Union-av.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF BEST LOCATed corner store; cheap. 1211 31st-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 58 STATE-ST. INQUIRE G. W. PIERCE, on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$11 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 453 S. Western-av.
$12 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 505 S. Western-av.
$16 per mo., store with living rooms in rear, 555 S. Western-av.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—736 WEST MADISON-ST., 4-ROOM flat; $8.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MO., FINE STORE, 576 Ogden-av. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; choice location. Address owner, 628 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 110 OGDEN-AV., NEAR lively corners, Ogden and Union parks.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIANGLE, SWELL corner store, 286 Ogden, cor. Van Buren. Call.

TO RENT—370 GRAND-AV., $10.
Lincoln, s. w. cor. Austin-av., $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STEAM HEATED STORES, at moderate rentals,
in
THE MAJESTIC,
276 and 278 Rush-st., near Walton-pl., and in
THE AUG

AT ODDS ON PAVING.

Commissioner McGann Is Opposed by Property-Owners.

CONSENT IS NOT ASKED.

Pushing Plans for Asphalt in Michigan and Rush.

TO CONNECT BOULEVARDS.

Walls of the La Salle Street Tunnel Must Be Repaired.

ALDERMAN MICHAEL KENNA ILL.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann is making every effort to hurry the confirmation of the special assessment roll for the paving of Michigan avenue with asphalt from Jackson boulevard to the Rush street bridge and he hopes to be able to begin work on the improvement before fall.

Not only is Michigan avenue to be asphalted between the points named, but Rush street, from Ohio street to the bridge, is also to be paved with the same material, so that connection will be made between the North, South, and West Side boulevard systems. The resulting benefit to bicyclists and drivers of light vehicles is obvious.

The Board of Local Improvements, in ordering this improvement in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the property-owners, who will have to pay for it, has established a new precedent. The contention is that in all improvements of a purely local character the wishes of a majority of the property-owners should govern, but when the interests of the whole city are involved the desires of the immediate property-owners must give way before the demands of the public. It is expected that some of the objecting property-owners will contest the confirmation of the roll in the courts.

Property-Owners Indignant.

Property-owners who learned that Rush street was to be entirely repaved between Ohio street and the bridge expressed great indignation. These blocks were newly paved with heavy granite block last June. At the time there was considerable opposition to the style of the paving, but the objectors were quieted with the argument that granite block would last beyond the lifetime of any one of them and that repairs would never have to be made.

"The idea of changing from the granite to asphalt is monstrous," said J. Childs, 25 Rush street. "We all understood that asphalt strips were to be laid, but I don't think a single property-owner had a suspicion that the whole street was to be repaved. If Mr. McGann wants to find out the sentiment along the street he has only to make a visit to this part of the North Side. He will get a warm welcome."

"The plan is an injustice," said T. Sullivan, 21 Rush street.

The Granada Hotel and the Dubuque flat building are both on abutting property. Speaking for the owners, both agents said the scheme was a "holdup."

Tunnel Wall to Be Rebuilt.

The North Chicago Street railway company has been ordered to rebuild the east wall of the north approach to the La Salle street tunnel. The wall leans to the west and is considered dangerous.

Street sprinklers this year will be required to leave a dry space of four feet along the side of each curb. If sprinkling wagons throw too much water enough of the holes will be plugged up to prevent flooding the streets.

West Side citizens who want saloons kept off Jackson boulevard asked Mayor Harrison yesterday to refuse a license to William Quinn at the corner of California avenue. Ex-Commissioner of Public Works Downey led the protesters. The Mayor said he would take the matter under advisement.

The names of the 186 ex-policemen who were recently dropped from the force to bring expenses inside the appropriation bill will be placed on the list of civil service eligibles for patrolmen, so as to give them a chance of getting back on the force. The names will be scattered through the list, according to the records the men might have made while on the force. This decision raised the inquiry as to how this could give any of them a place near the top, as the statement made when they were dropped was that they had been dismissed because of all the patrolmen on the force their records were the worst.

Democratic Aldermen are planning revenge on Alderman Alwart, who voted against the Powers list of committees on Monday evening. Alwart, it seems, has a bill against the city for something like $20,000 for coal furnished the public schools, through the contract which Frank Peabody holds, and these Aldermen declared they would see that he does not get the money.

Alderman Michael Kenna is at home suffering with pneumonia. He had planned to spend a week at Mount Clemens, Mich., but his illness caused him to abandon the idea.

ATTACKS SEWER PIPE COMBINE.

Contractor William E. Dee Begins Action for $76,520 Damages in the Federal Court.

The Union Sewer Pipe company recently commenced action to recover $2,500, said to be due for pipes furnished to William E. Dee, a sewer contractor. Dee retaliated yesterday by suing the corporation in the Federal Court for the recovery of $76,520, which he says is the extent of damages he has suffered at the hands of the alleged pipe trust. He bases his action on the federal anti-trust act, which provides that any person damaged in his business by a trust may recover three times the actual damage, together with a reasonable attorney's fee.

According to Dee's complaint he had, in the early part of January, 1893, sewer contracts on hand that compelled him to use Akron pipes. As he was about to purchase this pipe, he says, the trust was formed, and he was compelled to pay an advanced price in order to fulfill his contracts.

Dee says the difference in the price he actually paid for the pipe and that which he would have had to pay had there been no trust amounted to $23,840.

In the Silk Aisle.

$1.00 quality Black Silk Bayaderes..... 50c
$1.00 quality 28-inch Black Habutai..... 50c
50c quality Black Figured India..... 25c
85c quality Colored Novelty Brocades.... 40c
$1.00 quality Fancy Plaid Taffetas..... 65c
90c quality Ombre Striped Taffetas..... 50c

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

A Rare Opportunity.

Ribbon Neckwear.

500 dozens new Bayadere Stripe Ribbon Neckwear — fringed ends — a wonderful bargain— at only.... 19c

Phenomenal Values in **Silk Lined Suits and Jackets**

To-day we place on sale the season's biggest bargains in Stylish, **Man-tailored, Silk-lined Suits**—in the new **Blouse** and **Fly-front Shapes**—silk-lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk (solid colors or nobby checks). These suits are distinctively *Stevens'* Suits, and are beyond all question the most remarkable values ever offered in this city—

$25 Value High-class Silk-lined Suits, your choice, **$14.75** $30 Value High-class Silk-lined Suits, your choice, **$18.50**

To-day we offer two extraordinary bargains in **Nobby Silk-lined Jackets**—elegantly made and finished and full Silk-lined—strictly man-tailored—in the latest and most correct shapes — unquestionably the best garments — the greatest values you've ever seen—look elsewhere—then buy here at half price—

$15.00 Value Nobby Silk-lined Jackets, **$8.75** $20.00 Value Elegant Silk-lined Jackets, **$10.00**

Stupendous Offering of **The Newest in Black Goods**

At Just About Half Usual Prices.

Black Silk Grenadines

At less than half price—25,000 yards Black Silk Grenadines—44 in. wide, actual values $1.50 and $1.25—to-day 58c and..... 48c

100 pieces all silk, plain weave—black only—regular price of this quality $1.00 per yard—to-day only..... 39c

See Our Show Windows To-day.

Black Dress Goods.

On our Second Floor.

38-inch Fancy Brilliantines—65c quality—for..... 45c
46-inch Plain Brilliantines—75c quality—for..... 50c
46-inch Plain Brilliantines—$1.00 quality—for.... 68c
46-inch Open Work Brilliantines—$1.00 quality—for 68c
46-inch Mohair and Wool Crepons—$1.75 qual.—for 98c
46-inch Silk and Wool Stripes—$2.25 quality—for..$1.38
48-inch Silk and Wool Crepons—$3.50 quality—for..$2.50

The best Black Goods at the lowest prices in the city.

Men's Neckwear.

The Newest Styles—the Latest Colorings.

You'll pay more elsewhere—but we manufacture our own stock, hence the price. *For to-day:*

300 dozens up-to-date—new—stylish—Men's Neckwear—positively worth $1.00 each, for only..... 50c

250 dozens exceptionally choice selection Imperials, Puffs, Culross, etc.—50c qualities for..... 25c

Also a large line—great values—new 50c and 25c grades—oddments—scarfs, strings and band bows—your choice, only..... 15c

Hosiery and Underwear.

Now on the Main Floor.

100 dozens Men's Bro. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—drawers re-enforced and gusseted—regular price 65c—to-day..... 40c

300 dozens Men's extra quality black and tan Cotton Half Hose—double soles, heels and toes—actual value 25c—to-day..... 18c

50 dozens Children's fast black ribbed Cotton Hose—right for school wear—2 pairs for 25c, or, each..... 15c

100 dozens Women's extra quality Black Cotton Hose, made to sell at 35c, for only..... 22c

WILL OF C. H. FOSTER FILED.

Late Treasurer of Chicago and Alton Road Leaves an Estate of $100,000 to Relatives.

The will of the late Charles H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago and Alton railroad company, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $100,000, of which $90,000 is in personal property. Harry Charles Foster, a son, is named as executor.

The testator leaves in trust for the benefit of his youngest son, Eugene V. Foster, 100 shares of Chicago and Alton railroad company stock and fifty shares of Joliet and Chicago railway company stock. To the daughter, Gertrude F. Bliven, is given property valued at $25,000. A sister, Parmelia E. Foster, is given a life interest in a residence at 52 West avenue, Buffalo, for the ultimate benefit of the son, Eugene. The remainder of the estate is given to the son, Harry Charles Foster.

Letters of administration were issued upon the estate of the late Dudley Winston, which is estimated at $22,250. His widow, Grace Farwell Winston, is made administratrix.

The will of Mrs. Mary E. Gates, who died at her residence in Wilmette on April 8, filed in the Probate Court, disposes of an estate valued at $110,000, of which $91,000 is in personal property. After a few bequests to relatives, Mrs. Gates gives a fourth share of her estate to each of her sons, Frank C., Henry B., and Herbert W. Gates. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to William S. Gates, another son, and his wife.

Methodist Minister Missing.

The Rev. Mr. Meben, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Richton, Ill., has been missing since last Thursday, and his friends fear he has been murdered or has met with an accident. He left Richton, a small town near Chicago Heights, on Thursday to transact some business in Chicago and told his wife he would be home before evening. He is 36 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 131 pounds, has light hair and beard and blue eyes.

The "Koh-I-Noor" copying pencil is largely taking the place of fountain pens.

AT REVELL'S

THE BEST
Roxbury Carpets
Sanford's Carpets
63c per yard.
FULL 10-WIRE MAKE.

BROMLEY'S REVERSIBLE RUGS - - - 9 Feet Long—6 Feet Wide— **$7.25**

1,000 ROLLS OF MATTING,
10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO REVELL'S,
WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

Tribune, Thursday, April 21,

"Bicyclists' Suits"

Fair; warmer—*Weather Report.*

Or, in other words, bicycling weather and a few warm days will find everyone riding. We have something very interesting to say *and to show* in this class of apparel—the fashionable, genteel kind.

We aimed to be *undisputably* the headquarters in Chicago for high-grade bicyclists' and golfers' apparel—*we have certainly succeeded.* Haven't seen any stock this side of New York City that will equal it in number of exclusive patterns, style or price.

16 This window is full of bicyclists' apparel and gives one *some idea* of the high class, stylish, genteel suits we offer for gentlemen riders. Nowadays a man wears his bicycle suit so much that as great care should be exercised in selecting it as is displayed in picking out the business suit. Prices on Bicyclists' Suits are $5 on up to $12.

A Special Value
$6.75 *for suit and cap to match.*

4 In this window we display the goods from which we have had made a *special line* of suits which we sell at $6.75—*this includes cap to match.* It is a dressy, rich dark pattern in brownish effect and is made with *every* detail in it that adds to the comfort of the rider and the shape retaining qualities of the garments

Sweaters, Shirts, Hose, Belts and Gloves.

BROWNING KING & CO.
Madison and Wabash.

LOCKETS.
New Styles, showing 4-leaf clovers in green enamel. Good Luck emblem, $3 to $5, in gilded silver.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
2d Floor. 103 State-st.

L. MANASSE,
OPTICIAN,
88 Madison, Tribune Bldg.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes, etc.

WHEN GOING TO NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA TRAVEL VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Solid Trains, Superb Equipment, Dining Cars a la Carte, Scenery unequaled.
Route of the
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.
Handsomest Train in the World.
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KNOX Sailor Straw Hats.
The Correct Style 1898 Now Ready and Guaranteed. Mail orders wanted.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
(Palmer House Block.)

Devoe is the name of good paint—all sorts of paint and paint materials.
Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash, Ground Floor, opp. Field's.

Mandel Brothers.

Furnishings for summer homes.

Artistic furnishings for summer homes—furnishings particularly adapted to luxurious ease. Competent designers who have made the furnishings of summer homes a study will take entire charge and arrange every detail with originality, taste and skill at a much smaller cost than an inexperienced person could do.

Special Madras cloths, muslins, India prints, tinted muslins, cretonnes, denims, grenadines, and printed lappets.
Summer quilts and blankets, brass and iron beds and bedding.
Loose dust furniture coverings of all kinds made to measure.
Durable rattan, red and rustic furniture.
Antique and modern furniture specially designed for summer homes.
Rugs, carpets, mattings, and all kinds of summer floor coverings.
Lounging Hammocks, sofa pillows, and porch seats.

A postal will bring a representative to call on you who will submit designs, estimates and economical suggestions.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

High grade foreign wash fabrics.

Our wash fabric section has earned the reputation of being the leading department in Chicago for the most correct styles and colorings, the proper materials and more exclusive ideas. We are headquarters for D. & J. Anderson's ginghams, R. A. Whytlaw's piques and Koechlin Freres' organdies. Today's special:

100 pieces French piques—New and handsome effects—new plaids, new bayaderes, new rosebuds, new block checks.
100 pieces Scotch ginghams and French madras cloth for fashionable shirt waists, skirts and gowns—new block checks, new plaids, new stripes, new novelty effects.
100 pieces English dimities in handsome foulard silk effects—new bayadere stripes, new printings.
We have in the above complete assortments of the new and scarce pinks, blues, periwinkles, delfts, turquoise, lavenders, resedas, cardinals, grays, castors, pearls and modes. Special prices for today.

25c for 40c dimities. 35c for 50c ginghams. 50c for 75c piques.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

New black silk dress nets 60% off.

2 cases just received from Calais, France, which should have been delivered early in March—we have been allowed claim for delay—we are, therefore, in a position to give our patrons the benefit of from 50 to 60% less than regular prices. This is an unprecedented opportunity to buy the latest and most stylish designs—such as worn in London and Paris—the new rarissant, bayadere, croquelia, la tosca, tulle russe, and many other new designs. Prices—

2.75 for nets worth $5.75. 1.95 for nets worth $4.25. 98c for nets worth $2.25. 57c for nets worth $1.25.

His Trousers Never Bag at the Knees.

He buys his suits of Nicoll and orders two pairs of trousers with each suit. This does not cost any more at Nicoll's than he would pay other tailors for one pair. Come and see samples at $20, $25 and up.

Next time try Your Money Back If Not Satisfied. Nicoll THE TAILOR Clark and Adams-sts. Branches in 11 Large Cities.

It's All Over

the country, this preparation for war, and so ought it to be with good housekeepers. Surely winter's smoke and dirt has left its mark on your walls, you should declare war at once and put on new paper.

When you can get good WALL PAPER of us at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c, it pays to make your home bright and attractive.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134-136 Wabash Ave.

Home Cure For Drink Scientific, safe, inexpensive home treatment for Alcoholism. No hypodermic injections; no publicity and a certainty of cure. We are treating more patients, and have higher endorsements than any similar institution in the world. Consultation and correspondence free and confidential. Book on Alcoholism mailed in plain envelope, free. THE BARTLETT CURE CO., Suite E-15, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

The way to avoid poor paint is to use Devoe—it is ready to put right on. Would you like a color-card?
Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream are used by people of refinement everywhere. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 125 State-st., Chicago.

The Kentuckian's gift to the rest of the country is the famous Burley leaf, from which is manufactured
BOOT JACK
-PLUG TOBACCO
the purest high grade chewing tobacco —(therefore the most expensive).
Mail 25 silver paper strips from 5-cent cuts of Boot Jack to the manufacturers and receive in return a handsome aluminum pocket tobacco case.
JOHN FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

HOUSE-CLEANING IS EASY

If you clean your Carpets on the floor with

JEWEL CARPET RENOVATOR.

It makes house-cleaning easy. You can clean your parlor carpet as easily as you can scrub your kitchen floor, making it look as bright and fresh as new, removing all grease spots, fruit stains, and renovating it in every way without injury to the most delicate fabric or removing from the floor. All this without the removal of furniture and the dreaded disorder and discomfort of house-cleaning; no expense or trouble relaying, no frayed or damaged carpet, no restitching of torn seams from beating, but everything done at your own convenience, and cheaper than any other way. No experiment but an assured success.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND HOUSEFURNISHING STORES.
....TRADE SUPPLIED BY....
Jewel Mfg. Co., 138 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Auction Sale Extraordinary.
TODAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTINUATION SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION for account of underwriters at Salerooms, 126 to 128 Market-st., Chicago, of STOCKS OF
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS
Of S. M. HEXTER & CO., HEXTER & WERTHEIM, Both of Cleveland, O.
Consisting of Sleeve Linings, Pocketings, Paddings, Spool Cottons, Sewing Silk, Buttons, Braids, etc.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
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COLLARS AND CUFFS

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.... THE TRIBUNE